CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY — MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X NO. 59. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next d must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ANCES should be made ing "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Horn[illegible] Road
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £8,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,776
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Soerabaia
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Deli)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Tjiandjan
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.

British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

E. J. E. VAN LEEUWEN,
Acting Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Departure
[illegible]ahsu Maru	C. Shirai	8137	24th Feb	12th March
[illegible]kushima Maru	J. Shibutani	6988	7th Mar	22nd Mar
[illegible]ru	Y Masuzumi	6988	13th Mar	26Mar
[illegible]ru	B Takiguchi	4489	31st Mar	15th Ap
[illegible]u	N. Narui	6039	6th April	21st Apri

For freight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

[illegible]y Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date,	Steamers,	Tons
March		
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	KALYAN	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA*	15,825

*MANTUA
*NALDERA
MALWA
*ARKUNDA
Through steamer from Australia

Through steamer from China,

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer	Tons
9th Mar.	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar.	MANDALA	6,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,308

*DOES not carry passengers. Proceeds to London.

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24th March	NALDERA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
5th May	MALWA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
6th March	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
7th Mar.	CHAKDARA	Busreh direct.
8th ,,	KAR PARA	E & S. Africa.
9th ,,	BARPETA	K. & P. Gulf.
10th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
12th ,,	VARELA	Busreh Direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169

Telephone No. 1289.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

No. 815, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,46,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	63,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,996,622

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Lokeuh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeskingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Trieumial N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

R. A. SPRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 297.

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Dept.
GEO BROWN, General Manager.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.

(Established 1906.)

FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

MARINE.

Liberal and quick payments of claims

LIFE.

Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—

E. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5186.

Telegrahic Address:—SUJJANGUD

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all info mation may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

REA and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
821, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD, LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily acessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Acturial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ...	11,86,84'250
PAID UP ,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AHMEDABAD, Bakubhai Ambalal and Co.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. / Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duraga and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8-30—9-30 A.M. S. T. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for Collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will be allowed during this hour.

SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A. CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE.
Director, Girgaum, Branch.

HEAD OFFICE:
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Action Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquenium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a special Reserve of Rupees one lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000, The only India Life office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPAKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.

Speedy settlement of claims.

WANTED AGENTS.

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE.
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office:
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

CHAIRMAN:

Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

Because,
No Company combines so many advantages.
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants Liberal loans.

For particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

C1188.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Mahkma Khas, Idar State, Himatnagar, upto 15th March, 1922, for distillation of country liquor for the year 1922-23 for consumption in the Idar State.
TA C12189

SALE OF ATTA, CHILLIES & GINGERS.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has the following articles in stock, which he offers for sale:—

Atta.....Tons. 57½ (fifty seven and a half).
Chillies.....Mds. 18 (eighteen).
Ginger.....Mds. 58 (fifty eight).

2. The atta is unfit for human consumption, but fit for animals. All the above articles can be inspected in I. T. Section, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

3. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday the 20th March 1922 quoting rates per 100 lbs. and stating the quantity of each tenderers are prepared to purchase.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantity tendered for, and, if the tender is for atta a certificate to the effect that the atta will not be resold for human consumption must accompany the tender.

5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

6. Offers will held good for one month.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot Coy: Bombay.

Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
7th March 1922.
TA C12375

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Rubber goods during the twelve months 1st April, 1922 to 31st March, 1923, the same to delivered on the dates specified against each item in the Tender.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 10 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's office not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th April, 1922.

Samples should be furnished by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach not later than the 28th March 1922.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

Office of Controller of
Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore),
dated 24th February, 1922.
C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W Railway.
C12286

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of The Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, March, 20th 1922 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1921.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire from office under Articles 96 and 97 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 16th to March 30th 1922 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th February, 1922.

Note.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Bombay or Madras on and after Friday March 31st 1922 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 16th March 1922 to whom Dividend warrants will be posted.
C12195

NOTICE.

A young graduate of the Punjab University passed in 1919, with perfect clerical experience, of 2½ years and of energetic habits is available for employment with some large Commercial Firm in any of the big towns in India.
State terms to:—
M. A. AZIZNIZAMI, B.A.
c/o Fazal Elahi & Sons
Govt Auctioneers
Risalpur N. W. F. P.
E2645

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for the undermentioned articles will be given by Public Auction on 25-5-22 at 3 p.m. in the Husur Office at Dharampur.

Detailed information can be had from the Forest Department of the State on application.

1. Bamboo.
2. Timber, other than teakwood such as Saddo Kher, Tanach, etc.
3. Charcoal.
4. Honey
5. Catechuo.
6. Asandra and Timri leaves.
7. Minor Forest products.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY.
Dewan, Dharampur State.
C12286

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5021.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent High Class English and Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard Complete English Bed-room suit Handsome silver show case, cabinet palmstands, Pictures, Platedware, Glassware, Crockery, Carpets, Ice Refrigerator.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1922, at No. 4 Council Road, in the Bombay Light Horse Bunglow behind Times of India at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Sweet tone cottage Piano Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Highly Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Singer Sewing Machine Palmstands, Complete English Bedroom suite, silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suit, English Chesterfield Chairs Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Rich Pictures Glassware, Crockery Cutlery etc., etc.

The property of Sergt. Major J. W. Coy of Bombay Light Horse, Proceeding Home on retirement.

Property of another gentleman 1 Clament Beyard Motor Car. Seven Seatr 20 H.P. in perfect Running order.

1 Rading Standard Motor Cycle with 2 seater side car in perfect running order.

Catalogues are published and the property is open to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, sideboard, clock, handsome silver show-case, cabinet, palmstands, platedware, glassware, crockery, carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 12th March, at Nepean Sea Road, on Dubash Estate in Saleh Mansion at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of dining table, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved table, palmstands, clock, tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies' fancy writing table, hatstands, carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, revolving chairs, "Rival" English Ice Box electric A. C. table fans, glassware, crockery, cutlery, etc., etc.

The property of J. Shelley, Esq., of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Madows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4927

SALE TO-DAY, THE 10TH MARCH, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE TOP FLOOR OF BOMBAY VIEW NEAR TRAM TERMINUS COLABA.

Auction Sale of very strong and substantial teak and black wood specially made highly polished latest pattern drawing, dining and bedroom, very sweet-toned piano, Singer sewing machine, Oliver typewriter machine, rich glass and plated ware, cooking utensils, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneer, will sell by public auction at the above place at the top floor of Bombay View Colaba very beautiful latest pattern highly polished made to order furniture including dining table, dining arm chairs, meatsafe, side board, drawing room Chesterfield cushioned sofa & chairs, marble table, side teak & black wood teapoys, almyrah (made to order) glass-door hanging cupboards, wardrobe, iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, teak and black wood cabinet hatstand, washing stand very sweet toned cottage piano, by Messrs. Marks and Co. specially made for India, Singer sewing machine, Oliver typewriting machine, very strong writing desk, arm and armless chairs, wire mattresses, towel rack, side shelves, white box, cake stand, door curtains, big durries, hot water cylinder, hall stand, pictures, oil stove, cooking utensils, rich glass and crockery ware, etc.

The property of Mr. J. Armitage Late Unattached List who is leaving for home. Catalogue will be published and the goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 10th March, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 521.

Auction sale of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well known makers,

Billiard tables with cues, lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, brass and iron beds, chesterfield chairs, sofa, dining table, armchairs, dressing tables, ward-robes, teapoys, meatsafes, crockery, rich dinner and tea services, gas stoves, cooking utensils, etc.

On behalf of Mr. R. H. Parke Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Wallace Street, Tata Bank premises on the third floor, the valuable undermentioned furnitures:—

Billiard table with cues, dinning table, armchair, dmub waiter, side-boards, chesterfield chairs, sofax, lady's writing table revolving book-stand, low chair, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobe, dirty linen baskets, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, chest of drawers, Singapore cushions, chairs, Singapore cane chairs, cooking utensils, dinner and tea services, crockery, ice-pale, glasswares, electric iron, tea pot, gas stoves, etc., etc.

The property of R. H. Parke, Esq.

The furniture will be on view 5 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of about 300 tons First Class Selected Moulmein Teak Squares, etc., will be held at Sewree to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF BUNCHES OF PEARL STRINGS, LOOSE PEARLES DIAMONDS AND RUBIES ORNAMENTS, PAIR OF PEARLS, PAIR OF PEARL SUJNI, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite the Mumbadevi Temple at Zaveri Bazar, by order of Jhaveri Kalliancband Sobhagchand and on account and at the risk of Jhaveri Bhikubhai Mulchand of Poona:—

(1) 1 Bunch of Pearls containing 31 strings wg. about 92 chows.
(2) 1 Bunch of pearls containing 16 strings wg. about 76¼ chows.
(3) 1 Guchha of Pearls containing 36 strings wg. about 45 chows.
(4) 1 Guchha of pearls containing 23 strings wg. about 57 chows.
(5) 1 Loose parcel of Pearls Yellowish.
(6) 1 Loose parcel of Pearls White.
(7) 1 Khod of Diamond Tanmania.
(8) 1 Khod of Diamond and Rubies Tanmania.
(9) 1 Pair of Pearls wg. about 17 chows.
(10) 1 loose pearl.
(11) 11 loose pearls.
(12) 1 pair of Pearl Sujni.
(13) 1 Ketak of Diamond Parab for head.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.

On SATURDAY, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Thick Teak squares G. R. and Co., above 15 feet.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Thin Teak squares G. R. and Co., above 15 feet.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Teak squares V. R. S. above 15 feet.

About 50 tons Moulmein selected first-class Teak squares V. R. S. above 15 feet.

About 30 tons Thick Teak Gunderi M. L. 6 to 14 feet.

About 50 tons Thin Teak Gunderi M. L. 6 to 14 feet.

About 125 tons Moulmein selected first class Teak squares and Gunderi.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1922.

VORA AND CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Auction Sale of household and durable, teakwood and Blackwood, old and new furniture, electric fans A.C. and D.C. Chandleur, electric table lamps, gramophone with records, musicle boxes, safes, carpets, etc., etc.

Messrs. VORA and CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioend high-class rich furniture, etc., at their Auction room 72, Apollo Street, opposite Bombay Banks new building on SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture comprising of high-class tapestry and leather lined drawing room sets, drawing room cabinets, teakwood double door almyrah, iron and wooden beadsteads, arm and armless chairs safe 48" and 24" respectively with stand dumbwaiters, chesterfield chairs, table for phonograph records, sliding dinning table bookstand stoves of various kinds electric table fans A.C. and D.C. current chandleur hanging lamps, etc., etc.

1 Lot 18 and 14 cts. gold lever watches will be sold into lots to suit the customers rich and high-class carpets of various designs gramophone with records, etc., etc.

"Property of one Parsee Gentleman."

1 Lamp in working order, handbags, tiffin basket, silk embroidered waist coat Inkstand, safety razor with blade, leather wired cushion chairs, espectacle case, etc., etc.

All the above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the Lots being knocked down and the balance at the time of delivery and goods must be removed within 2 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BUNDELS ENGLISH CROM HERRY PICKING BENDS.

Good oportunity to the Mill and Gin Store Suppliers.

Under instructions from party concerned Messrs. Vora and Co., will sell by public auction at their outdoor room at Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on account and risk of defaulting purchaser.

Above is on view.

A deposit to 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the delivery should be taken with 48 hours.

VORA & CO.,

Bombay, 10th March, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
80, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES ELPHINSTONES MILLS' CHECKS.

On FRIDAY, the 10th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Amersi Kanji, Es., Commission Agent to the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., at his shop in Sancha Gully Moolji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. M. M. Moses.

20 Bales each 50 Pieces Elphinstone Mills Checks as under:—
10 Bales No. 900.
5 Bales No. 215.
5 Bales No. 219.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 12TH DAY OF MARCH, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 19 Club Back Road, Byculla very valuable made-to-order household furniture by known makers (some pieces by Wimbridge Conor and Gerrard and Dewit Canji), comprising dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass porcelain and platedware, silk lined drawing room suites, English writing desk with book-case, glass door book cases, chesterfield sofas, chairs, Singer's sewing machine, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, card table, tiled and plain top teapoys, satsuma vases, rich engravings, made-to-order woollen bedsteads, almirahs, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washband table, copper utensils, etc.

The property of the late L. O'Brain Esq., Inspector C. I. D. Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 12th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, such as sliding English dining table, English sideboards and silver show-cases, English grandfather's clock, one mahogany full size slate billiard table by Roberts with full accessories, one large iron safe by John Leah, very rich oil paintings and Italian mozak work pictures, large size bronze, figures, one very old figure of Budha revolving top English writing tables, leather lined English chairs, one sweet-tone semi-grand piano by "Srors" rich ivory ornaments, very handsome 8-10-12 and 14 lights Bohimian glass electric chandeliers with lustres, book cases, bird cages, brass hot water tanks, gas stoves, electric wall and hanging lights, electric ceiling fans, rich billiard benches, cupboards, teapoys, etc., etc. The property of Hajee Esoof Hajee Esmail Sobani, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) on the SATURDAY a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots such as palms, ferns lilies, Begonias, Cants, Croton, Geriniums, roses China grass Cardumums,(etc., etc.

at 4-30 p.m.
1 English R. T. Landowlet by Waridower.
1 English Buggy.
1 Waler Horse and 3 mares.

AUCTION SALE OF GLAZED PRINTING PAPER.

Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 11th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

180 Bales glazed printing paper, ex. S. S. "Sumatra".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred cance victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Iron Grey Arab horse very showy 14-2, 5 years old goes in harness.
1 Vis-a-vis rubber tyred coupe wheel in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND RUBY JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the receiver in suit No. 2498 of 1920 (Kazrani vs. Haji Bibi) and on account and risk of the pledgor Mirza Abdool Hamid Nemazee Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1922, sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the following:—

One Pearl Necklace, one Pearl and Ruby Necklace, one pair Pearl and Ruby Earrings.

One Pearl Necklace, one Pearl and Ruby Bracelet.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMATIC TOILET PAPER, COTTON SHIRTS, FOOLSCAP PAPERS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

2 Cases Automatic Toilet paper.
4 Bales Azure laid Foolscap paper 16, 24, 32 in all 2144 lbs.
1 Case Cotton Shirt.
On account and risk of Mohamed Umer Abdulamia and M. A. Brothers.
13 Cases Loom Sundries.
2 Cases Bose spring.
On account of Insurance office concerned.
4 crates Big Rope pully.
1 Mercury Vapour lamp.
4 Float slabs.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for co-owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 2nd April, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piec or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the mssuage or a pucca built bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon, and out-building yards and garden thereto belonging, situate at Bhunderwada Road, at Lower Mahim, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Collector's Book under Old No. 831, New No. 4056, Old Survey No. 413, New Survey No. 1-1778 and bearing Municipal Assessor and Collector's Ward G No. 2737 and Street Bhundarwada Road, No. 202 and admeasuring 1,872 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Portuguese Church Street, on or towards the East by the property of the Church of N. S. de Salvacao, on or towards the South by th property of the late C. D. Nunes and on or towards the West by the Parbhadevi Road, all which premises wree formerly in the occupation of the said Joseph Thomas de Silva and Ignatio Manuel de Silva and are now in the occupation of the said Mary Victoria de Silva and Leopold Sebastian de Silva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE PARCEL OF PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of Seth Mulchand Hamraj and on account and risk of Messrs. Premchand Rayachand Zaveri and Co., the following:—

One parcel of Pearls weighing 77 chav and 13¾ doodas (Basrai weight).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 10th March, 1922.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 17th March, 1922 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

Brass, copper Lead pure Lead M. H. aluminium. Gun metal pigs, cupro nickel pigs, Brass scrap orushed, Brass, copper and aluminium cooking, pots, Tents I. P. Flies, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs. Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, cannas old. Tinold, Vices, Durries, Bar rowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Jhools, Steel, Cost Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows Rags old, cloths, wheels, soap Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, knives, forks, pipe hose old, doosootie old, tanks, balances spring, camp, kettles, machinery of sorts, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton old, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
E2073

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Cinematinee at 6-30
"THE AMERICAN WAY"
A COMEDY DRAMA
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
The World Famous magicians and Illusionists.
SINOR CHEFALO
and Signorina Polermo.
in a new programme of
FUNS! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY
AN ALL COMIC PROGRAMME
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"LORD HELP US"
One big roar from start to finish.
Several other Comedies including snub Pollard, and other popular comedians.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 10th MARCH
AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY PROGRAMME
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE IMMIGRANT"
One Big Roar From Start to Finish.
SEVERAL OTHER COMEDIES.
Finish the Week with a Big Laugh at the Empress.

LAST DAY OF THE WEEK

The Sensational Mighty Serial is heading away in its

THIRD WEEK

Messrs K. D. and Brothers invite you to follow the inscrutable, irresistable man with

"The Mystery Mind"

Episodes 7-8 and 9—6000 feet
a comedy in the programme
To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30
p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema.

(Sandhurst Road

LAST TIME

Messrs, K. D. and Brothers present the charming star of the Screen

CATHARING CALVERT

in a Society play

"MARRIAGE"

Two young society women play a game within a game. The primary game is cards and the game within the game is cheating. It is a dangerous game at all times, and with them it proves especially so.

a Comedy in the programme.
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15
(p.m.) S. T.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

THE "STAR"

To-night and This Week

The concluding Episodes of that Scientific Serial
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
EPISODES 14TH AND 15TH
The identities of the mysterious characters revealed! Simply striking! Wonderful! Amazing! togetherwith another Variety Entertainment
Special Engagement of the Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.
TSHNG DER DSA!
TSHNG DER DSA!
New, Novel, Astounding Acrobatic Feats.
The latest Topical Budget and A Comedy.
Four shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Matine at 3-30.
The CHINESE Variety in our following 3 shows only—
Saturday and Sunday 5-15, 7 and 10-30 and daily 7, 8-45, and 10-30 only.
Special Arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa Seats.
FULL ORCHESTRA PLAYING IN OUR 7 and 10-30 shows daily.
No Increase in Prices.

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!
"JOSEPH"
AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS

(A story from the stories from the Book of Books—A Million Dollar Super production.)

THE "STAR" CINEMA

Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road,

AMUSEMENTS.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Thusday, March 16th 1922, at 9-30 P.M.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
HIS GRACE, THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY
GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
ARCHBISHOP'S CHARITIES

1. Miss H. C. Wadia.
2. Miss J. D. Adenwalla.
3. Miss R. H. Coyajee.
4. Cav. E. Minolfi.
5. Signor G. Scrinzi. F. T. C. L.
6. Signor O. Savini L. R. C. M. (*Florence*)
7. Signor A. Annino
8. The K. S. L. I.'s Band.

TICKETS:—Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1
Plan at S. Rose & Co.

THIS IS A SELIC SERIAL
IT STARTS TO-DAY
Vanishing Trails
WITH
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
FIRST INSTALMENT
FIRST SIX PARTS.
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30 p. m.

Cinema Majestic

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD,—BYCULLA
Presents
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
in the greatest Super Selig Serial
Vanishing Trails
A battle of wits against mysterious death dealing band in which the best man wins.
SPEED! ACTION!! THRILLS!!!
SEE the 1st INSTALMENT TO-DAY!
at 5 15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and LAST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Hair-Raising Hazards! Spine-tingling stunts! Throbbing thrill!
A HIGH POWERED SERIAL WITH JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
IN
"The Sky Ranger"
Episode 13 At the Last Minutes.
" 14 Liquide Fire.
" 15 The last Raid.
PATHE GAZETTE & POLAND COMIC.

TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under Public Patronage,
Kalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Will stage at Grant Road Bombay Theatre,
On
Saturday 11th March 1922. at 8-30 P.M.
Shaha—Shivaji.
On
Sunday 12th March 1922. at 3 P.M. (S. T).
Hach—Mulacha—Bap.
Will shortly stage its new play "SATTCHE—GULAM"
Tickets can be had at Company's residence near Girgaum Post Office.
Proprietors, V. B. P. S. N. C.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

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SITUATION VACANT.

DENTAL SUGEON.—Willing to take up apprentice. For terms Apply Box No. 7827, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.'
A R3089

WANTED.—PRIVATE TUTOR for a boy, residing at Gowalia Tank, second language French, daily between 8 and 9 a.m. Apply: Mr. N. R. NAZIR, 5, Dalal Street, Fort.
A R3101

WANTED—A FAST SHORT-HAND TYPIST, (Graduate preferred) to join immediately. Pay Rs. 100 or more according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY, Bombay Improvement Trust.
A 12383

WANTED IMMIDATELY—A CLERK, knowing well correspondence work. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7823A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3100

WANTED—A competent RATES CLERK, one who can calculate rates, compile rate circulars and deal with all rates questions. Pay upto Rs. 90 plus city allowance at 2 annas per rupee. Apply at once to TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway, Goyagate (Baroda).
A z 12379

WANTED—A qualified SUB-OVERSEER to work as Building and Roads Inspector on Rs. 95 plus 20 eq. 115 in the Notified Areas of Malad, Kandivli and Borivli. Apply to the undersigned at Palli Hill Bandra with testimonials before the 20th March 1922. Selected candidate will have to reside in Malad. H. FLEMING, Chairman, Notified Area Committee Malad.
A C12306

WANTED.—An INDIAN is required to fill a post of Sub-ENGINEER on the permanent establishment, Bombay Division and applications for the post should be submitted to the Undersigned. No applications will be considered except those from men of not less than 35 years of age, who have had at least 3 years' experience of general construction work in Bombay. Appointment will be subject to termination at one month's notice on either side. Salary Rs. 275 plus 10 per cent Local Allowances. CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. and C. I. Railway Bombay.
A 12312

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

LARGE SHOW-ROOMS FOR MOTOR, ETC at Queen's Road, just opp. Marine Lines Station T. No. 3647.
C R3067

DADAR MAIN ROAD, near Tram and Station, FIRST FLOOR of large Bungalow for Vegeterian Hindus only. Apply, PURSHOTAM JIVANDAS, 3, Khetwadi Main Road, T. No. 992.
C R3038

TO BE LET at Varsova near Sanatorieum, a BUNGLOW with furniture and stabl Facing Seashore. Apply Mrs. BABLIBAI, Raiker House No. 5, Damer Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R3072

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No 3.
C R2551

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A going concern on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, dealing in various kinds of Indian and Foreign Silks, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Curious, Brassware, etc. Communicate with Box No. 7795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3012

BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE.—27 Building plots on the Tilak Road in Sadashiv Peth in Poona City suitable for residential purposes will be sold by Public Auction on the spot in front of the Tilak Maha Vidalaya from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. on the 11th, 12th and 13th March, 1922. Plans and conditions of sale can be had at the Municipal Office at 8 Annas each. (Sd.) S. R. BHAGWAT, Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality.
G C12369

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE.—A five seater RENAULT CAR as good as new, complete with accessaries. Price Rs. 5,000 or near offer. Apply to The MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
JA R3076

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A Canoe-shaped VICTORIA in good condition. Apply to Box No. 7824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J R3083

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—Assorted Mixture of many countries containing many varieties; all off paper, 250 assorted Rs 1 500, Rs. 1/12. 1,000, Rs 3. 2,500, Rs 6/8. 10,000, Rs. 22. New List ready. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
J 12381

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY—Correspondence tuition in Accounts Costing, etc. and all commercial examinations by qualified European Accountants. Apply Dept. "B. C." Accountancy College of India, Simla.
M R3064

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED.—One set WHEEL CUTTING MACHINE, complete; and two Lathes 6 and 8 feet long, screw cutting and self acting. Apply with full particulars to: The Secretary, The BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LD., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay.
JA R3107

FOR SALE—LINOTYPE MACHINES recently imported. For particulars apply AGENTS, THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Thakordwar Road, Bombay.
R3059.

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—(1) Two new Portable HAND CRANES by Richard C. Gibbins and Co., Burmingham. Lifting capacity one Ton 9 feet radius 24 in. gauge. (2) Two 10 N.H.P PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES with fire box etc., complete by Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., of Lincoln. (3) One 8 B.H.P. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE with fire box, etc., complete by Ruston and Hornsby, Ld., of Lincoln. (4) Three CONCRETE MIXERS, complete with engine. Enquiries and offers should be address to Box No. 7830, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 12307

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RARE BARGAIN.—150 pieces of old, antigue China to be disposed of singly or collectively, and also to let the hours. E. D. David 10, Victoria Road, opposite Masina Hospital.
T R3105

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly embd., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians, Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar. Kr.
T R3785

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON and after the 13th March, the address of the Branch Office of the following Companies:—

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

will be

5, WALLACE STREET, FORT,

Post Box No. 407 as usual.
C12313

NOTICE.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES OF GUESTS attending the Garden Party at Government House on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, 1922, will enter by the Lower Gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the Upper Gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Garden Party will also be by the Lower Gate.

2. On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

3. On departure, as carriages come up, the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have a chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers allotted to them.

5. Guests coming in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing up or down the Lower Drive.

(Sd.) W. C. HOLMAN,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 1st March, 1922.
C12317

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

THIRD CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 6th day of February, 1922, a Call of Rs. 10/- per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 10/- per share on the Preference Shares of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 31st day of March, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 16th February 1922.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI AND CO.,
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort.
16th February, 1922.
C12175

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1922, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA AND CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd March to 5th April, 1922, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1922. C12382.

PUBLIC NOTICES

REWARD RS. 100.

LOST—LAHORE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTE of Rs. 1,000 No. CC/20, 88822. Founder will be rewarded, if returned to

MOOLCHAND SOBHAGMAL,
271, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
R3102

PUBLIC NOTICE.

REGISTERED NO. 339.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the undersigned has registered the following trade marks on roofing tiles. Anybody infringing his rights will be liable to be prosecuted at law.

1. The Shrikrishna Brand.
2. The Laxmi Brand.
3. The Yeshoda Brand.
4. The Queen Victoria Brand.
5. The Gandhi Brand.
6. The Watch Brand.

C3104

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FAKIR PURSHOTTAM GAVAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim, within the Fort of Bombay in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2785 sq. yds. or thereabouts and situate within the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 382, New No. 4137, Old Survey No. 55b and New Survey No. 1-1746 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2848 (1), 2848 (2), 2843 (3) and 2848 (4) and Street Nos. 313, 313a, 313b, 313c Parbhadevi Road, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Devidas Murlidhar, on or towards the South partly by the property of Munchoobha Balgowandass and partly by the property of Natalbai Jaykeeny on or teowards the north by a private passage and on or towards the West by New Parbhadevi Road.

WADIA GHANDY AND Co.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road Fort,
Bombay, 7th March, 1922.
C12389.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of the National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Ltd., having its registered office at Shri Krishna Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO. a firm doing business in Bombay at Apollo Street within the Fort.....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 16th day of February, 1922, presented to the said Court by the Petitioners abovenamed and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Chamber Judge in the High Court premises on the 31st day of March, 1922, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1922.

(Sd.) MADHAVJI & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
103, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C12304.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 348 OF 1922.

NATHALAL BECHARDAS, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MANCHAND WALCHAND & CO., a firm ..... Defendants.

To,
Gokaldas Manchand
and
Baldeodas Manchand, both of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitants, residing at the Pedhi of Manchand Walchand and Co., at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, Bombay, Partners in the defendant firm abovenamed.

Take notice that the above suit has been brought as a summary suit against the defendant firm abovenamed by the plaintiffs Nathalal Bechardas a firm to recover from the said defendant firm Rs. 12,278-9-9 due to them in respect of two cheques for Rs. 7,273-9-8 and Rs. 5,000 dated 14th January 1922 and 18th January 1922 respectively with interest and costs

You are summoned as partners in the abovenamed defendant firm to apply to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, within ten days from the publication hereof exclusive of the ——— day of such publication for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 12,278-9-9 and interest as aforesaid and the taxed costs of the suit.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 25th March 1922 at 11-30 a.m.

Dated this 9th day of March 1922.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C12388

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Mar. 7th

	Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	7000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot. Moderate		18 56
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels		17 75
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	18 06
	July	17 41
	Oct.	16 80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	16 88
	July	16 62

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 7th.

Months	To-day's price
March	16 19
April	16 16
May	16 16
June	16 09
July	9 99
August	9 95
September	9 88
Oct.	9 76
November	9 96
December	9 89
January	9 83
February	9 48

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7th

Months	To-day's price
March	16 80
April	16 70
May	16 90
June	17 00
July	17 15
Aug.	17 30
Sept.	17 50
Oct.	17 65
Nov.	17 50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 7th.

U. G. Sengel, Good	6 46
" " Fully Good	6 86
" " Fine	7 36
" No. 1 Comra, Good	7 90
" " " Fully Good	8 30
" " " Fine	8 70
" Broach, Good	6 46
" " Fully Good	6 86
" " Fine	9 36
" Selads, Good	6 36
" " Fully Good	6 76
" " Fine	7 16

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	31,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	22,000
Futures at New York March	18 16
" " " May	17 90
" " " July	17 3.
" " " Oct.	16 62
Spot Cotton at New York	18 80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 00
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 73
Futures at New Orleans July	16 49
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—
Demand Bills	99/8
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	90 5/8
Do. Foreign	6 41/1

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 8th.

Months	To-day's Prices
Mar.	18 41
May	18 18
July	17 80
Oct.	16 65

Futures at New York

Liverpool, Mar. 8th.

Months	To-day's Prices
Mar.	16 30
May	16 22
July	16 11
Oct.	9 78

Cotton Daily, M.U. G. G. G., Liverpool.

London, Mar. 8th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 11/32 Dull
Fine Gold	4 15 0 Quiet
Fine Silver Spot	33 7/8 steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 7th.

Rentes 3 p/c.	60
Bar Silver spot	33 1/8
" 2 months hence	33 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continent China and India sold. Uncertain	
Fine Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p/c since 16th ulto.	2

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 8th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	11 2/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	47 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	143

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl. May Done	£ 19 5/3
" Tone VeryQuet	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Nat	
Mar. Apl Sellers	26
Monthly May-Augt. Buyers Sellers	28

Liverpool, Mar. 8th.

Mid. American Cotton	10 81
Sakelaridis	17 76

New York, Mar. 8th

Ocean Bills	4 37 00

EXCHANGE.

London Mar. 8th

On London in Paris	48 65
In Germany	1187 00
In Italy not Received	—

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 66
Christiania	24 40
Amsterdam	11 82
Switzerland	22 45
Belgium	51 50
Petrograd	67 28
Bar Silver Spot Indian, resetling closed dull	32 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 7th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE- 62 1/2 lbs. Mar Paid	58/6
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Mar. Sellers	58/6
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers	58/6
KARNEE, BARLEY:—Mar. Paid	39
Tone:—Dull	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/8
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 35 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroshpore usual Bold	Nominal
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar-Apr	£ 18
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. Mar Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—Steady.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Mar.-Apr. Sellers	£ 9 3/8
Tone Rapeseed:—Mar.-Apl. Seller	£ 16 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-Mar Sellrs	£ 20
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 64
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60 3/16
Copper Braziers	£ 86
Yellow Metal	9 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1-8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 82 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 85 5/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 97 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	61 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	52 1/2
Indian 7 p/c. Loan	£ 106

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	81/4
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	22/6
Tone:—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	13/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19/7 1/2
" " " Karachi June-July Sellers	19/10 1/2
Tone:—Steady	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mar. 9.

To-day Reuter reports 25 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 407 and advanced till Rs. 410½ on buying by an, Officewala. The prices then eased to Rs. 404½ on scattered selling and the price at 4 p.m. was Rs. 406½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 406. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 407 and going up to Rs. 411½ closed at Rs. 410½. Fine M. G. Omra March opened at Rs. 344 and touching Rs. 342 advanced till Rs. 348. Again went down to Rs. 342 which was the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 359 and going down to Rs. 357 again improved to Rs. 362½. The prices buctuated betweenn Rs. 356 and Rs. 361 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 358 F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs 313 and May Rs. 315 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady and the enquiry was moderate by Exporters and millwalas.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Mar. 9th.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	410 1/2
" M. G. "	Bengal March	317
" " "	May	320
Fine Oomra March		349
" " May		363

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 9th.

F. G. M. G. Broach	April/May	406
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	311
" " "	May	314
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	348
" " "	May	361

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 9th

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	
M. G. Bengal and stnd Punjab	325	316	295
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	355	350	335
M. G. Central P. No. 1	398	386	765
M. G. Central P. No. 2	380	365	340
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Mar, 1922

Cotton	13 574 Bale
Wheat	288 Qrs.
Linseed	3,727
Rapeseed	1,334
Gingelly seed	4,421
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	4,976
Castorseed	7,398
Rice	1,611
Myrabollams	3,316
Cottonseed	66,055
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	5,180
Jawas	2 3
Masur	21
Barley	178
Rajda	2,140
Wasi	3,702 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS;

Bombay, Mar. 9th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/16
Doc. Acceptance 7m/s	1/3 9/16
Fcs. Demand	308
American Dollars	363
Hongkong Dollars	192
Shangai	—
Japan	169 1/2
Singapore	132 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6 p. m. Mar. 9th.

Bazar Rates.

Ready	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	75 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	74 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	71 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0
Teaseed Black	64 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0
Jawa	—
Mowrasseed	7 8 0
Barley	44 0 0
Castorseeds	50 0 0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	28 0 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 11 0
Linseed May	14 0 0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	—

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bengla	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 0 0
Teaseed, White 85-12	14 12 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	—
Teaseed, Black	—
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	—
Poppyseed, White	18 0 0
Groundnuts	—
Jawa	—
Mowrasseed	—
Barley	—
Castorseeds	10 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	5 8 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Mar. 9.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-4-0
Bars Gold forward 28-2-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 28-0-0.
Bars Silver read y90-11-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 89-9-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 89-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/16.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 7/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 13/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 308.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 328.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 318.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 164.
On New York Bank's selling D D 364.
London Gold ready sh. 95-0.
London Silver ready d. 32-14.
London Silver forward d. 32-10.
Tone of Silver Dull India and China sold, Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.36.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.90.
Swiss Exchange 22.40.
Belgium Exchange 52.10.
Italian Exchange 88.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 1110.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56.
5 per cent War Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 9/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1930 103
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66.
6 per cent [illegible] Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per [illegible] Improvement Trust due 1974 66
The [illegible] is closed to-day.

[illegible] A MOVEMENT

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent gives an account of a new movement known as Aika started in Oudh showing that a grave crisis is developing in the United Provinces and it is stated the Local Government is alive to the Agrarian situation and necessary measures to prevent a breach of peace are taken in hand.

It is understood from the 1st May, the army signal schools at Poona and Abbottabad will be amalgamated into one school at Poona.

The Lt.-Governor of Burma, addressing the Rangoon police annual parade on Tuesday, said the police should be regarded as friends of every body, except law-breakers, thieves and criminals. Nowhere in Koran, the Dharm Sastras or the Granth Sahib, could it be found that a man might take bribes or oppress the poor. He congratulated the force on obtaining many recruits with war service. (A.P.)

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

ADVICE TO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

It is thus clear what I would like the Provincial organisations to do. They must not for the present disobey the Government orders so far as it is at all possible. They must not, before they have searched their hearts, take forward action but bring about an absolutely calm atmosphere. No imprisonment courted in anger has availed us anything. It agree with the Mussulman view which is also the Hindu view that there is no imprisonment for the sake of it. All imprisonment to be useful has to be courted for religion or country and that by men and women clad in khaddar and without anger or violence in their hearts. If the provinces have no such men and women, they should not embark civil disobedience at all.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Hence it is that the constructive programme has been framed. It will steady and calm us. It will wake our organising spirit, it will make us industrious, it will render us fit for Swaraj, it will cool our blood. We shall be spat upon, laughed at, sworn at, may be even kicked and cursed. We must put up with it all in as much as we have harboured anger in our breasts even though we have been under the pledge of non-violence. It must frankly state that unless we can retrieve our steps deliberately, cultivate non-violence and manufacture khaddar, we cannot render effective, help to the Khilafat, we cannot get redress of the Punjab wrong, nor can we attain Swaraj. My leadership is perfectly useless if I cannot convince coworkers and the public of the absolute and immediate necessity of vigorously prosecuting the constructive programme.

We must know whether we can get a crore men and women in all India who believe in the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful, i.e., non-violent and legitimate i.e., truthful means.

We must get money for the prosecution of Swadeshi and we will know how many people there are in India who are willing honestly to pay one rupee out of every hundred of their past year's income to the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund. This subscription the Committee expects from Congressmen and sympathisers.

We must spend money like water in introducing the spinning wheel in every home, in the manufacture and the distribution of khaddar wherever required.

Surely we have long neglected the "untouchable" brother. He has slaved for us too long. We must now serve him.

Our liquor picketing has done some good but not substantial. Not till we pierce the home of the drunkard shall we make any real advance. We must know why he drinks; what we can substitute for it. We must have a census of all the drunkards of India.

Social Service Department has been looked at with the utmost contempt. If the non-co-operation movement is not malicious that department is a necessity. We want to render alike to friend and foe service in times of distress. We are thereby able to keep our relations sweet with all inspite of our political aloofness.

LAUGHING AT IT.

Social service and temperance reform were laughed at as part of the struggle for Swaraj. It was a painful exhibition of ignorance of the essentials of Swaraj. claim that human mind or human society is not divided into water-tight compartments called social, political and religious. All act and react upon one another. What is more, the vast majority of Hindus and Mussulmans have joined the struggle believing it to be religious. The masses have come in because they want to save the Khilafat and the Cow. Deprive the Mussulman of the hope of helping the Khilafat and he will shun the Congress; tell the Hindu he cannot save the Cow if he joins the Congress, he will to a man leave it. To laugh at moral reform and social service is to laugh at Swaraj, the Khilafat and the Punj[redacted]

Even the organ[redacted]ools was laughed at. Let u[redacted] means We have demolished [redacted]of Government schools. It w[redacted]cessary in 1920 to do the picke[redacted]ertainly not to mind the boys bei[redacted]ted, but it would be criminal any [redacted] to picket Government schools or to n[redacted] National institutions. We can now only draw more boys and girls by putting existing National schools on a better footing. They have the advantage of being in institutions where they breathe free air as where they are not shadowed. But the advantage of scientific training in carding, hand-spinning and hand-weaving and of having intellectual training in keeping with the requirements of the country must be added. We shall show by successful experiment the superiority of training in National schools and colleges.

Even the *Panchayats* came in for ridicule. Little did the critics realise that the masses in many parts of India had ceased to resort to law courts. If we do not organise honest *Panchayats*, they will certainly go back to the existing law courts.

POLITICAL RESULTS.

Nor is a single step devoid of vast political results. Adequate manufacture and universal use of khaddar means a permanent boycott of foreign cloth and automatic distribution of sixty crores of rupees annually among the poor people. Permanent disappearance of the drink and the opium evils means an annual saving of seventeen crores to the people and a diminution of that revenue for the Government. Constructive effort for the untouchables means the addition to the Congress ranks of six crores of men and women who will for ever be bound to the Congress. Social Service Department, if it becomes a live thing, will restore the strained relations that exist to-day among co-operators (whether Indian or English) and non-co-operators. To work the full constructive programme therefore is to achieve all we want. To fail in fulfilling the programme is to postpone all possibility of evective civil disobedience.

WHAT OF THE KHILAFAT?

Several Mussulman friends have said, "Your programme is good for Swaraj but it is too slow to be good enough for saving the Khilafat. The Khilafat question will be solved in a few months and whatever can be done must be done now." Let us examine the question. The cause of the Khilafat, thank God, is safe in the hands of Gazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha. He has retrieved the prestige of the Khilafat as no Mussulman of modern times has done. India has in my opinion helped not much by her money though that has meant something, but by Hindu Muslim unity and by telling the Government in the plainest terms possible that India will have nothing to do with the Government and will declare complete independence if England persists in her anti-Turk policy and exploits India's resources against the Turks. The greater becomes the strength in that declaration the greater becomes the prestige of Islam and the greater the power of Mustafa Kamal Pasha. Some people think that mere temporary embarrassment of the Government by a few thousand men, irrespective of qualification, going to jail will make the Government yield to our wishes. Let us not underrate the power of the Government. I am sure that the Government does possess as yet the power to crush the spirit of violence. And it is nothing but violence to go to jail anyhow. It is the suffering of the pure and God-fearing which will tell, not the bluster of the rabble. The purer India becomes the stronger she becomes. Purity is the only weapon of the weak in body. The strong in body in their insolence often mobilise their "hard fibre" and seek to usurp the very function of the Almoghty. But when that "hard fibre" comes in contact not with its like but with the exact opposite, it has nothing to work against. A solid body can only move on and against another solid body. You cannot build castle in the air. Therefore, the impatient Mussulmans must see the obvious truth that the little disorganised bluster of the rabble, whether it expresses itself by going to jail or by burning buildings or by making noisy demonstrations, will be no match for the organised insolence of the "hard fibre" of the "most determined people in the world." This terrific insolence can only be met by the utter humility of the pure and the meek. God helps the helpless, not those who believe they can do something. Every page of the Koran teaches me, a non-Muslim, this supreme lesson. Every *sura* of the Koran begins in the name of God the Compassionate and the Merciful. Let us therefore be strong in soul though weak in body.

If the Mussulmans believe in the policy of non-violence, they must give it a fair trial and they will not have given it any trial at all if they harbour anger, i.e., violence in their breasts.

As it is, by our bluster, by intimidation, by show of force, by violent picketing we shall estrange more men than intimidate into co-operation with us. And now can we dare seek co-operation by compulsion when we have refused to be coerced into co-operation with the Government? Must we not observe the same law that we expect others to observe towards us?

If the Treaty of Sevres is not revised to our satisfaction, it is not finished. The virtue lies in India's determination not to be satisfied with anything less than her demands. After all, Mustafa Kamal may not insist upon the settlement of the Juzurut-ul-Arab. We must continue the fight so long as it is not returned intact to the Mussulmans. If the Mussulmans consider that they can gain their end by force of arms, let them secede from the non-violent alliance by all means. But if they know that they cannot, let them carry it out in thought, word and deed and they will find that there is no sure or quicker remedy for assuaging their grief and redressing the Khilafat wrong.

NEED OF EXCITEMENT.

Some friends argue that in order to continue the struggle the people need some stimulant. No person or nation can be kept alive merely upon stimulants. We have had much too much of it latterly. And the antidote now is a depresant. If therefore depression follows the cessation of all aggressive activities and people forsake us, it would not only not hinder our cause but help it. Then we shall not have to shoulder the responsibility for a Chauri Chaura. Then we could go forward with a steady step without any danger of having to look back. If however we can survive the depression and keep the people with us, we shall have positive proof that the people have caught the message of non-violence and that the people are as capable of doing constructive work as they have shown themselves capable of doing destructive work. Whatever the result, the present excitement must be abated at any cost.

"SOMERSAULTS."

I have carefully read Mr. Kelkar's article in the "Mahratta" criticising the Bardoli resolutions. I acknowledge the gentle and considerate manner with which he has handled me. I wish I could persuade him and many who think like Mr. Kelkar that what he calls a somewhat was an inevitable operation. Consistency is a desirable quality, but it becomes a "hobgoblin" when it refuses to see facts. I have known dispositions of armies changed from hour to hour. Once during the Zulu revolt we were all asleep. We had definite orders for the morrow. But suddenly at about midnight we were awakened and ordered to retire behind bags of grain which served as protecting walls because the enemy was reported to be creeping up the hill on which we had encamped. In another hour it was understood that it was a false alarm and we were permitted to retire to our tents. All the "somersaults" were necessary changes. Remedies vary with the variation in dignosis. The same physician one day detects malaria and gives a large dose of quinine, detects typhoid the next and stops all medicine and orders careful nursing and fasting, later detects consumption and orders change and solid food. Is the physician capricious or cautious and honest?

Without being untruthful and indifferent if not stupid, I could not do what Mr. Kelkar suggests I should have done at the time of the Bombay Conference. It would have been untruthful to have yielded to the Moderate friends beyond what was conceded, as the Indian sky apeared to me to be clear blue and promised to remain so. My diagnosis may be blamed but not my decision based on the then diagnosis, nor could I possibly conceal the demands especially in the teeth of the Viceregal declaration at Calcutta that nothing was to be expected in the matters of the Khilafat and the Punjab and that as the reforms had only just been granted no advance was to be expected. I would have been unfair to the Viceroy as also to the Moderate friends if I had not said that our demands were emphatic and clearcut. To have then suspended mass civil disobedience would have been a weakness. But Chauri Chaura darkened the horizon and I discovered a new diagnosis. It would have been idiotic on my part not to have declared in the clearest possible language that the patient required a drastic change of treatment. Not to have suspended after Chauri Chaura would have been unpardonable weakness. I assure the reader that Bardoli's unpreparedness had nothing to do with the decision. For Bardoli in my opinion was quite able to give battle. I have stated several times in the columns of "Young India" and "Nava Jivan" that I considered Bardoli to be quite ready for the fray.

The fact is that the critics do not realise the implications of civil disobedience They seem unconsciously to ignore the potent adjective "civil."

The more I think of the Bardoli decision and the more I rehearse the debates and the talks at Delhi, the more convinced I am of the correctness of the decision and of the necessity of Provinces stopping all offensive activities for the time being even at the risk of being considered weak and forfeiting popular applause and support.

To be Continued.

'THE CRUSHING BUDGET."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The proposals for fresh taxation in the Government of India's budget for the new year satisfy none. Of all the Indians the people that will be affected most by them will be the middle classes earning very modest salaries. I do not mean to suggest that the poor masses will be better off. The condition of these latter can be said to be somewhat better than the former because of the social status in life and the variation in the scales of income of both.

Leaving aside all other items of new taxation for the moment, let us turn to the question of piece-goods. The 'ad valorem' duty which was enhanced from 7½ per cent to 11 per cent in March last on imported goods from outside India, has further been raised by 4 per cent, to 15 per cent Piece-goods are covered by this item. So the Indian consumer which consists mostly of the middle classes has to bear this additional levy of 4 per cent. But since India in her present condition is not in a position to supply to the fullest extent her demands for cotton cloth, we have perforce to look to foregn markets for our supplies for that commodity, whether we like or not. Even India ungrudgingly have consented to this impost, had it been so devised as to afford encouragement to the indigenous industry. But is that going to be the case? Let us examine what is the situation. The excise duty on cotton cloth which was unjustly levied at the dicates of and to placate the selfish clamour of Lancashire has to be raised from 3½ per cent to 7½ per cent which would tend to reduce the ratio between excise and *ad valorem* duty which was last year as 1: 4 to 1: 2; that is to say the excise duty last year stood at 3½ per cent while the *ad valorem* duty was 11 per cent, which roughly worked out the ratio as 1: 4. But now the position has been entirely changed. The excise duty will be 7½ per cent and the *ad valorem* 15 per cent, thus rendering the ratio as 1: 2.

However that is not the only change. Imported iron, steel and machinery will be subject to a further increase of 7½ per cent. duty, which has been raised from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent. Machinery plays no small part in the maintenance and carrying on of mill industry by replacement and renewals of old one or in the erecting of new ones. This levy will be added to the cost of products turned out by that industry.

On the top of all these comes the duty of 5 per cent. on imported yarn. There are not sufficiest numbers of Indian mills producing yarn, and hence cloth-producing mills shall have to depend upon and make os of foreign imported yarn. This impost as in the case of the excise duty and that on machinery, will be added to the cost of the mill products.

It may be contended and argued that the Indian mills should utilize Indian produced yarn and thus obviate the necessity of intending upon foreign markets for that commodity.. But the question is: can the requisite supply of indigenous product be sufficiently available? Besides looking as it from the purely business and commercial point of view, can the exporters of Indian produced yarn be expected and induced to supply to our own mills unless there is sufficient attraction for them in the shape of offers better than from foreign markets?

Thus we find that the indigenous mill industry will be burdened with an additional impost of excise duty 4 per cent., import duty on machinery 7½ per cent. and import duty on yarn 5 per cent. which comes in aggregate to 16½ per cent. which will have to be borne by the consumer. Now what will be the effects of this on the Indian mill industry? Foreign imported piece-goods will be taxed 4 per cent. more whereas the home products of the same commodity will be liable to 16½ per cent. more. The result will be quite disastrous and disadvantageous to own Swadeshi industry. Will any patriotic Indian representative in the Assembly look with equanimity on this state of affairs?

And what is all this due to? It is due to the extravagant and reckless policy with which India is administered. The proposals of new taxation have been put into operation even before they have been sanctioned by the Assembly in the form of money Bills. But what can the Assembly do when a major portion of the revenue is a "forbidden fruit to them which they dare not touch. The only course open for the Assembly is to carry out the threat to obstruct, which was hinted at in the debate on votable and non-votable items, forcing the Government to surrender and change their policy when they are asked to sanction the new taxation bills.—Your, etc.

S. V. RAO.

DELHI POLITICAL PRISONERS.

To the Editor "Bombay Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you would give space to the following few lines in your esteemed journal.

My uncle Dr. Abdur Rahman, who is a political prisoner in the District Jail, Delhi, was, on his request, supplied with a copy of the local daily; but on the 24th February, the newspaper was returned. On writing to the Superintendent about the matter, the following reply was received:—

District Jail,
DELHI.
1st March 1922.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 28th instant I beg to inform you that permission for Dr. Abdur Rahman to have a copy of the "Eastern Mail" daily has been withdrawn by order of the Government."

It is in my knowledge that my uncle has never contravened a single jail regulation and is in fact a model prisoner, yet the Government has without any known reason stopped the supply of newspaper to him. Considering that he is allowed visitors only once a month, this was the only source of information regarding the outside world left to him.—I remain, Yours etc.,

S. A. SAGHIR.

Fatehpuri, Delhi, March 3.

H. E. the Governor unveiled a portrait of the founder of the Behar National College Patna last evening before a large gathering. The Hon. Mr. Sinha giving a brief history of the college paid a high tribute to Mr. D. N. Sen.

The Strike of coolies and sweepers in the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, which commenced on Wednesday morning came to a sudden end in the evening. All the seventy men who had gone on strike, after receiving pay and increment of one rupee each, sanctioned by Government, resumed work. (A').

Commencing Saturday, 11th March

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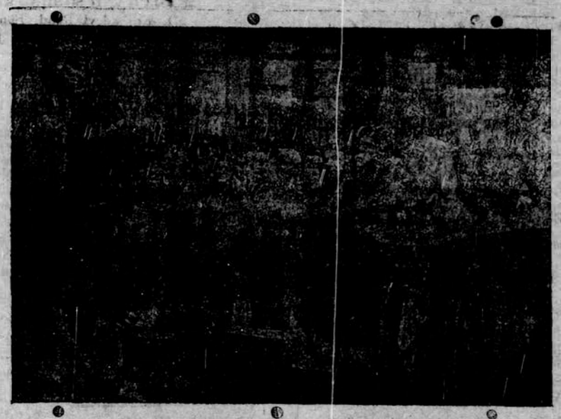

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RETRENCHMENT!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The officers of the Imperial Department as well as Deputy Collectors were given certain allowances in the past in order to meet the high cost of living. Although their salaries have been increased, they are still getting the allowances. When Government is faced with a heavy deficit it is not understood why these allowances are still being continued on. I am quoting from the Bombay Civil List corrected upto July, 1921 and you will easily see how much public money is being wasted on these allowances. When an officer gets such a big pay it is not understood why he should get duty alowances, local allowances, etc.?

Page			Rs.	Allowances
6	Mr.	Alfred William W. Mackie	200	Duty
„	„	Hugh Dow	200	„
„	„	R. M. Maxwell	300	„
90	„	N. H. Hay	100	Sind
„	„	J. A. Pope	100	Local
6	„	Maurice Webb	200	Duty
„	„	R. S. S. D. Mankar	200	„
„	„	James Crerar	200	„
„	„	G. Wiles	200	„
„	„	H. Sorley	200	„
7	„	A. Montegmorey	250	„
„	„	Arratoon J	150	„
„	„	S. Ziman	200	„
„	„	A. Kinderlay	200	„
8	„	Lt. Col. Proes	250	„
„	„	R. Harrison	250	„
8	Mr.	A. Gordon	200	Duty
„	„	C. G. Hawes	200	„
„	„	Dwarkanath Vaidya	200	„
68	„	Shaikh Yakoob	100	„
62	„	Mc. Lachlan	150 250	Sindhi Translator Travelling which only commissioners get & not assts.
95	„	H. Montegmorey	200	Special
„	„	Chainrai Bulchand	200	Duty
„	„	M. M. G. Razabeg	100	Duty
„	„	A. M. Khudadkhan	50	„
„	„	Lalchand Morandmal	50	„
96	„	F. G. Anderson	250	„
„	„	E. Taylor	150	„
„	„	Chimnalal	100	„
„	„	V. B. Madholkar	100	„
„	„	Jagatsing Ailmal	100	„
99	„	W. N. Richardson	200 100 75	Local Controller of hostile trading companies.
26	„	A. Hutnell	250	Duty
28	„	L. J. Rieu	500 500	„ Sumptuar
40	„	B. P. Petyson	150	Duty
89	„	A. A. H. Moizden	100	Sind
191	„	S. A. Leao	125	Local
56	„	H. S. C. Smith	100	Duty
103	„	R. F. E. Cumming	100 100 100	Duty Local Assts, Supdt. of Stamps
130	„	H. R. Gould	300	Duty
103	„	K. B. Nabibux	200	Local
147	„	I. H. Taunton	100	Sind
		Josph Lobo	100	Local
		A. F. Dalal	150	Income Tax
		P. R. Kapadia	100	Duty
105	„	Sahibzada Sirdar Mahd. Khan	50	Sind
107	„	S. M. Talati	100 100	Local Duty
109	„	R. B. V. J. Mahajani	100 50	Duty Income tax
		H. C. Fleming	100 125	Duty Local
110	„	C. P. Jetli	100	Local
		Bhawandas Fatehchand	100	Local
111	„	Chainrai Kishindas	100 100	Local Duty
111	„	C. B. Huli	100	Duty
113	„	M. M. Gandhi	100 125	Duty Local
141	„	G. F. Keating	150	Duty
142	„	O. Rothfield	150	Duty
	„	J. A. Madan	100	„
	„	K. B. Bhadrapur	100	„
	„	Azimkhan	100	„
144	„	K. Hewlett	100 200	„ „
	„	M. Sewrley	50	
153	„	H. Wills	75	Local
	„	F. D. Lalkaka	75	„
	„	M. D. Aenka	75	„
154	„	T. H. Potts	100	Shipping

In addition to these allowances it is proposed to give house rent to all gazetted officers to the extent of 10 per cent. of their salaries in Karachi, Bombay and other big places for unfurnished quarters and 12 per cent. for furnished quarters on the principle that 'much wants more.' What about the poor subordinates? Are they to be condemned to live in slums?—Yours, etc.

"AN INDIAN."

Karachi, March 2.

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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC ASSN (5) BEAT BYCULLA UNITED (2).

Yesterday's games in connection with this Tournament showed a different cast of games than hitherto, the first being hard to beat so far as the peculiar stick-work and tumbling natural to beginners go and the second being the most interesting of the matches up to date. It is only to be hoped that as the process of weeding out continues we shall have more of the sort of performances like the latter and less of the former.

The first match, that between the Parel Portuguese Sporting Club and the Bombay Veterinary College ended in a win for the latter by the narrow margin of one goal. The game was very uninteresting and the only goal was recorded well through the latter half of the second moiety, and the thanks, both of the team and others are due to M. S. Beg, their centre-forward. The Collegians, however proved their superiority beyond doubt. Their defence did not seem to suffer in comparison with the test which they had to stand but their forward play was decidedly better.

The result of the match was:—

B. V. COLLEGE, PAREL ..... 1 Goal.
P. P. SPORTING CLUB ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

B. V. College: Goal: V. S. Mudaliar; Backs: N. C. Chickmath, and Kalyanshyn-Gohel; Half-Backs: A. B. S. Mudaliar, M. Razaullah, and L. M. Hyra; Forwards: W. Soman, Khare, M. S. Beg C. Olivera, and V. M. Mansukhani.

P. P. Sports Club: Goal: F. Silvester; Back: Saunders and E. Mhow; Half-backs: M. D'Souza, [illegible] D'Souza and D. Fernandes; For[illegible] D'Cunnah, M. P. D'Costa, [illegible]ado, Alex Fernandes and William [illegible].

CUSTOMS ATHL. ASSOCIATION (5) BEAT BYCULLA UNITED (2).

The second match of the day, however, proved one of hard knocks and hot exchanges which resulted in a win for the Custom Athletes by a margin of 3 goals. The winners, though heavier in build than their opponents did not at all seem to suffer in point of suppleness and agility. Indeed, they established themselves yesterday by their excellent stick work and excellence in every department of the game as the best team that has figured so far. Their combination and understanding was superb and though they were not pitted against a team with which their real game would have been set-off, yet they gave a fine performance of brilliant clearances, accurate passing and dribbling and tricky interceptions of passes.

To begin with the Customs scored right from the bully-off and they followed with two more. The Byculla defence seemed nowhere. The latter, however, then woke up and their left-in by a fine individual effort succeeded in bagging their first goal. The Customs was not to be denied and again kept up their lead by replying with another goal Davis, their excellent left-in being responsible for this. Before half-time Byculla again tried and scored their last goal. (4—2).

last goal. (4—2).

On crossing over a ding-dong game ensued but just before the whistle was given the Customs scored one more goal. Davis did yeoman service for his side being responsible for no less than 4 goals, D. Lynn, having the last. For the Byculla side D'Cunnah and Edwards scored the respective goals.

The teams were:—

Customs Athl. Assn.:—Goal: Caniero; Backs: Cowton and Potts; Half-Backs: Giles, H. S. Lynn and Gordon; Forwards: Reubens, Singlehearst, D. Lynn, Davis and Carlin.

Byculla United:—Goal: Ernst; Back: Beevers and H. Perry; Half-Backs: Jacob, D Perry and Barnes; Forwards: Commings, Gilderth, Edwards, D'Cunnah and Azvado.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 6 p.m., March 9.

The following are the results of replays in the fourth round of the Association Cup:—

Preston 2, Arsenal 1.
Villa 3, Notts County 4.

LATER.

The following are the results of the Association Football matches played on the 8th:—

FIRST LEAGUE.

Bradford City one, West Bromwich, one

THIRD LEAGUE.

Northern.—Wrexham, nil,, Stockport, nil
Southern.—Portsmouth, two; Merthyr, one.

SCOTTISH.

Hamilton, nil; Airdsonians, nil.

ALL INDIA TENNIS ASSOCIATION

NEED FOR FUNDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 9.

The Honorary Secretary, All-India Lawn Tennis Association, appeals to the tennis loving public for funds of which it is badly in need. The Association has only been in existence a little over a year, but has already done a good deal to promote tennis in India. The formation of the Association has enabled India for the first time to send a team for the Davis Cup competition, in which India reached the semi-finals, which our team had to play in America against Japan. The Association has also placed the all-India tournament at Allahabad on an official basis, and made it a real all-India tournament. It has also started an inter-provincial tournament which, though rather hurriedly organised this year, promises to be of great interest in the future. It is hoped that all clubs and persons, interested in tennis, will support the Association. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. S. M. Jacob, Punjab Club, Lahore.

The second annual general meeting of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association will be held at Lawrence Hall, Lahore, on the 17th March to consider, among other things, question of sending a Davis Cup team this year, Inter-Provincial Tournament, amendment of the rules and election of councillors. Members of the Association, who wish to stand as councillors, should send their names to Mr. S. M. Jacob.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

The change of programme by the Chefalo, Palermo Company proved another big attraction at the Excelsior Theatre this week. Although not a complete change, the new programme provides an excellent evenings entertainment large attendances have been inevidence durging the week which is sufficient proof in itself of the great pupularity of this class of entertainment. In Chefalo we find a conjuror of considerable ability, in the phraseology of our American friends we might style Chefalo as "shik." His palming is exceedingly smart, his method of entertainment interesting and very amusing. Chefalo seems to possess an unfailing sense, of humour which "gets" his audience at once (more Americanism). Perhaps the most amusing part of the whole performance is the introduction of electrical effects. A shock or two applied here and there amongst the various members of the audience who came forward to assist on the stage at Chefalo's invitation caused no end of fun for the audience remaining in their seats of course. Last evening we noticed a falling off in the number of volunteer assistants, no wonder. Although a shock or two occasionally never did any one much harm. Why weren't the ladies invited to go up on the stage? Ah, perhaps Chefalo has his own ideas about that. In dealing briefly with the performance, which we are expected to do, one jeels, when commenting upon an entertainment of this description, rather at a loss where to begin. Supposing we take Chefalo's "egg producing Campaign" first. On the programme we find it styled "The Chinese Farm" and farm it is, how the dence Chefalo manages to produce the quantity of poultry which he does is for the audience to fathom out for themselves, but there, like all business of this kind when you know how, how simple it seems. In Chefalo's own words "How shameful it is to deceive people so. "During the course of the performance endless tricks and illusions were presented. The magic ball perhaps being the most amusing, particularly when replying in the way it did to such very embarassing questions put to it. Then of course we had Chefalo escaping from the packing case, an old trick nevertheless providing ample means for entertainment. The second half of the programme we find being filled by Palermo principally, assisted by Chefalo and Dot Faye. "The Garden of Mystery provides pleasing spectacular effects. Palermo's conjuring and dancing, as also the clever dancing of Miss Faye calls for particular comment Chefalo repeated his performance with the "magic" rings.

The evening was brought to a close by the administration ad. lib. of a further series of electric shocks by Chefalo. The official receivers for the occasion were as usual members of the audience. The amusing number "Smoke" occurring early during the performance we might add was in no way connected with "The Invisible Ray." In conclusion we cannot do better than use Chefalo's own words "If on seeing the Chefalo-Palermo show you don't laugh, well then there is something wrong with you."

THE KENYA PROBLEM.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REPLY.

Mr. Churchill (Secretary for the in mail week stated that he had been in communication with the India Office regarding the positio of Indians in Kenya, and the statement which he recently made would, he thought, be found to be fully within the general limits of the policy that would untimely be agreed upon. He did not think there was any serious difficulty in bringing the policy required by the needs of Kenya within the ambit of the resoluaion passed at the Imperial Conference on the subject of equal rights. He had not yet specifically consulted the Cabinet on the question.

DEATH OF A MALABAR NON-CO-OPERATOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, March 7.

Mr. K. V. Balakrishna Menon, one of the most enthusiastic Non-Cooperators of Malabar breathed his last, on the 5th inst. in Cannanore. He was confined in the Cannanore Jail for the last six months as an under-trial prisoner. It is well-known that he himself, his nephew, Mr. Raman Menon and Mr Velappan Nair together saved Ponan at the risk of their lives when the rebels marched to the town in August last. This fact was acknowledged even by responsible Government servants in the public press. They were, however, subsequently arrested by the Sub-Inspector of the place and tried by the Special Magistrate at Thirur who committed them for trial before a Special Tribunal.

Mr. Manon was a Student of the Madras Medical College before he became a Non-Cooperator. He leaves behind him an aged mother to mourn his death.

MYSORE DEWAN'S ILLNESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 9.

It is definitely ascertained that Sir Kantaraja Urs has been progressing with unusual rapidity from a parlytic stroke. The Dewan has not the least intention to retire, now especially in view of the contemplated administrative reforms, the major part of which have been so closely associated with the present Dewan, Sir M. Kantaraja Urs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Mr. Banerji, I.C.S., First Member in Council, has been provisionally instructed to attend to administrative details of urgent nature pending the Dewan's complete recovery.

NO REDUCTION IN MINISTERS' SALARIES.

MOTION DEFEATED IN COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandaverker presiding.

At the outset Shaik G. M. Hidayatullah asked for his Civil Works grants; his remarks, however, could not be heard at the Press table.

After a number of motions had been withdrawn, Mr. G. K.. Chitale moved the omission of an item of Rs. 13 lakhs from the total demand. After many speeches had been made, Mr. Chitale withdrew his motion. The total demand of Rs. 141,74,000 minus Rs. 8,25,000 and Rs.. 53,10,000 was then granted.

The Bombay Development Scheme made a demand for Rs. 3,35,29,000. There were a many motions standing against the name of Mr Trivedi. After some discussion, all of them were withdrawn. The total demand was then granted. The total demand for Irrigation, etc.,. was Rs. 153,58,000 and this also was granted.

Then the head General Administration, came in for discussion.

REDUCTION OF MINISTERS' SALARIES.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia in moving the reduction of Ministers' salaries from Rs. 192,000 to Rs. 1,08,000 said last year when they discussed the question of the salary of Ministers, Rao Bahadur Sathe appealed to the Council not to apply the pruning knife on the ground that the Ministers were a tender plant. That tender plant was grafted on to the bureaucratic tree and he submitted that the union was now complete and the graft had thriven and flourished better than the parent tree, it was time that they applied the pruning knife to the Ministers' salary.

He yielded to none in his loyalty to the Ministers. They were good and true men, they were capable and industrious; but the administration was top-heavy; and they must apply the pruning knife at the top. During he Budget discussion, they had heard a great deal about the virtue of co-operation and there was an opportunity for the Ministers and members of the Government to co-operate with the non-official members in fixing a salary which would be adequate and at the same time consistent with the dignity and prestige of the Ministers. He did not believe that dignity was dependent on salary. The dignity and prestige of a Minister did not depend upon the salary he drew but were determined by the character of the work done; it would be enhanced or lessened in proportion to the service and sacrifice he made in the discharge of his duties. He meant no disrespect to the Ministers when he said that in no service in the world could they obtain a salary of Rs. 64,000 a year, in view of the fact that before they were called upon to fill the office, they had no experience of statecraft, no knowledge of practical administration.

Before Mr Dumasia could finish his speech it was 5 p.m. and the Guillotine came into operation and the President asked the speaker to stop speaking. The motion was then put to vote and carried for a decision to the division lobby. The result of the voting was that only 16 voted in favour of the motion and 46 against. There was a clear majority of 30 votes. The remaining heads were then put to vote mechanically the members in whose names motions for reductions stood, merely standing up and then either withdrawing or moving them, no speeches being allowed to be made.. However by the time the remaining demands were put to vote, it was nearly 5-30 p.m.. This finished the Budget discussion, the Budget estimates were then passed.

The Council then adjourned till to-day 2 p.m.

THE AIKA MOVEMENT,

WATCHED CLOSELY BY GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 9.

Replying to the interpellations of a zemindar member of Hardoi in the United Provinces Council to-day, the Hon. Raja of Muhumadabad, Home Member, stated that Government are aware of the prevalence of the Aika movement in Sandila and Hardoi tashils of Hardoi district. Complaints, etc., of land owning classes have been received and investigated. As regards the association of the Patwaris and the Chowkidars with this movements, Government is informed that so far only two Chowkidars and three Patwaris have been complained against. Suitable action is being taken. As regards future action each case as it arises is being dealt with, under Criminal Law. The Government is aware of the need for closely watching this movement.

DELHI RESOLUTIONS.

GUJRAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT

The following resolutions were passed by the Gujrat P. C. C. at its general meeting on the 5th March.

"This Committee supports the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi but for the present postpones to authorise Individual Civil Disobedience in pursuance of the powers vested in the Committee by the said resolutions; and the Committee recommends every Congressman to exert himself for carrying out the constructive Programme out-lined in the refsolutions.

In view of the present situation it was also further resolved to convene the 5th sessions of the Gujrat Political Conference in month of May. The date and the place and other prelimineries of the Conference will be decided by the Executive Committee.

Her Excellency attended the "At Home" at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, on Thursday afternoon.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

THE MENACE TO ISLAM.

(By A MUSLIM.)

With regard ta the leading article on "Foreign Propaganda" published in the "Chronicle" recently, I write to set out certain considerations that occur to me as a Muslim. In my opinion the time has come when the Islamic World must decide to save itself from extinction and it is imperative that truthful and forceful Islamic propaganda among Western peoples forms the first line of Islam's defence. Muslims in India and all over the world must look at the question in the broadest possible aspect. Through its history, the Islamic world has had to deal with Western nations rendered hostile primarily by anti-Islamic propaganda. The preaching of every crusade was nothing less than untruthful propaganda as we know it to-day. In the past the world of Islam could, perhaps, afford to ignore the false conception of Islam and Islamic peoples spread and encouraged by fanatic Christian propaganda. For in the past the Islamic world was strong. But to-day Islamic peoples are weak—weakened by centuries of aggression—*which aggression was inspired by nothing else but anti-Islamic propaganda.* Shall the Muslims of the world allow the process of inimical propaganda apologising for and followed by aggression, to continue without making a stand? Can we afford to do this? To-day, propaganda is a far more potent a weapon than ever it has been in the past, and it is being used most unscrupulously by the enemies of Islam and their dupes. It is a part of the civilization of to-day, and however much we may deplore its presence we cannot afford to treat it with silent contempt. To do this were to seal the doom of all Islamic people and all that Islamic civilization stands for. An Islamic Federation of peoples has always existed to protect Islam. Similarity of thought, sympathies and ideals has bound this Federation together through the history of Islam, pledging all Islamic peoples ultimately to protect the Faith. This Federation of Spirit still exists and its existence is very manifest to-day. But unless the world of Islam translates its common sympathies into common action, it will go down, nation by nation.

AN ORGANIZATION.

In considering the question of Islamic Foreign propaganda, we must remember that this propaganda must operate not only for the immediate aim of securing the safety, honour and independence of the Sultan-Khalifa, but also to the end of securing the safety honour and independence of all Islamic people through the years to come. Therefore, we must have Islamic propaganda as distinct from Indian National propaganda. After India has won freedom, her organisation for Foreign propaganda will become an official one representing the free Government of India. This organization, while it will always doubtless remain strongly Pro-Islam in sympathy, will, very possibly, not be in a position to devote itself as effectively to essentially Islamic propaganda as a purely Muslim organization would. For we must look ahead and face all possibilities and consider all possible combinations of anti Islamic sympathies—however unlikely these combinations may seem to-day. The Foreign propaganda needed so desperately by the Islamic world must be as completely effective as men and money can make it. Though it will be truthful propaganda for what many millions of men believe to be the Truth, it has to unseat the insidious effect of many centuries of lies and misrepresentations. It has, in fact, to convert into friends peoples whom false propaganda has rendered almost instinctively hostile to Islam. It can therefore expect no easy victory for the Truth. But if an organization from India could be established in Europe to work in close collaboration with other established Islamic propaganda bureaux in Paris, Switzerland etc., a good beginning will have been made Later, as the central propaganda agency of the entire Islamic Spiritual Federation, the organization could reasonably look for support and help to all the Islamic peoples its truthful work benefitted thus ultimately becoming first a line of defence, and later, perhaps, even a mighty agency for the spread and propagation of Islamic beliefs, Truths and civilization. I am sure all the Muslims of India and the world would gladly support a venture so necessary to-day if Islam is not to go down without even a struggle in her defence, and so pregnant with glowing possibilities if it succeeds in its task. For, as the "Chronicle" has said, the final test of propaganda is success. Propaganda that makes no converts is futile. So while we must strive for success it is not unreasonable to hope for success.

A BEGINNING.

For a beginning, a really first-class journal in London, in alliance with a conscientious Islamic news-service with connections in all Islamic countries should be provided. As the "Chronicle" has said, this organization might well hope to be not only self-supporting but actually financially a profit to the Islamic funds which finance it. There is a vogue in the West for all things Eastern. It is only sound policy that we exploit that vogue. If the journal were made interesting with Eastern stories and illustrations, it would be a journal that would appeal on its merits alone to a wide English and American public. For Islam and Islamic culture is colourful. Nor need its propaganda-value be sacrificed, in the interests of popularity, since, as the "Chronicle" has pointed out, propaganda may be presented in a story even more powerfully than in a news-item. The news-agency department of this early propaganda work would have a harder task before it. But a news systm fed by conscientious correspondents in all Islamic centres of activity and thought, should eventually win its way into acceptance by the English Press, since it would undertake to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The strength of Islamic propagnda will lie in the fact that it will not lie. I trust your Muslim readers will forgive me for this long letter. But the telegrams of every day impress on us the imperative need for Islam to resort to forcible and truthful propaganda in order that Islam may not perish. God has sent the danger to test Islam. And when we see on every hand the process of the subjudgation of Islamic peoples steadily continuing, we must respond to the spur and defend ourselves by letting our enemies know that they persecute the Truth. That very knowledge must weaken them, their enmity and their efforts.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Major J. E. B. Grafton is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, vice Lieutenant-Colonel V. de V. Hunt, proceeding on leave. He is further appointed to be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of Belgaum cantonment.

Captain J. H. Riley-Irving, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is appointed Cantonment Magistrat, Deolali, vice Major J. E. B. Scrafton, transferred. He is also appointed to be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of Deolali cantonment.

Captain H. B. Graveston, 153rd Rifles, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, vice Major K. E. Anderson proceeding on leave. He is further appointed to be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes established in Ahmedabad Cantonment.

Mr. C. M. Roberts, on return from leave, is appointed Superintendent of the House of Correction and Governor, Government Male Work-house, Bombay.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, on relief, is appointed substantive pro tempore Superintendent of the Special Prison, Thana, vice Mr. R. Amritlingum.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, on relief, will act as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. W. B. Manley, pending further orders.

Mr. W. B. Manley, on relief, will be District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. W. C. Edwards.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, on relief, will act as Deputy Commssioner of Police for the Port of Bombay, rice Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, on return from leave, will be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, and thereafter will act as District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, from the date on which Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick makes over charge, pending further orders.

Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick, on relief, will be District Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. I. C. Boyd, proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. R. Kothawala, M.V.O., M.B.E., on the termination of his special duty, will act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, vice Mr. P. O'Brien, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., has been granted leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for four months.

Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for nine months.

Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. W. Dunlop, I.C.S., on return from leave, will Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S., on relief, will act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind, vice Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C.S., on return from leave, will act as Collector of Bombay, and Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, vice Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Dhondo Vishramrao Chavan will act as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. B. Vaidya or pending further orders.

The appointment of Mr. Ramnarain Harnandrai to be a member of the Cotton Contracts Board, is cancelled.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. H. L. Shoveller, Second Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Lower Standard.

M. S. S. Salimath is appointed as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Southern Division, vice Mr. D. H. Tagare, reverting.

Mr. Jagan N. Dutt, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted eight months' leave on average pay with effect from 23rd March 1922.

Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Professor of Chemistry and Physics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is appointed Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Dr. C. J. J. Fox or pending further orders.

Mr. F. W. Marrs, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, is granted, from the date of relief, leave on average pay for eight months.

POSTAL RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The story of last year has been repeated and the postage rates are sought to be made dearer. Like last year it is proposed to charge a half anna for a postcard and an anna for any envelope not exceed ing an ounce in weight. It is to be hoped that this attempt of the Governmest to tax all and sundry will be defeated by the Assembly. That is the least however, to be insisted upon viz., the present half-a letter with a half-anna postage. Even supposing the minimum to be hereafter prescribed be a halfanna, let the half-anna envelope not disappear. That is so essential for family and intimate correspondence. In such letters privacy and dignity are of the essence. They are frequently very short not even approaching the halftola (at present allowed) in weight. They require, however, to be covered. To remove the half-anna envelope is to put the businessmen on the same level with private individuals not corresponding for gain. The distinction between these two classes ought to be respected and the haltanna envelope retained. It would not matter very much if that innovation of ninepies postage be dismissed. All commercial letters will then pay at least an anna each and all communications at least six pies each. That is the maximum Government should ask the people to bear. If the Assembly succeed, in bringing the Finance Member still lower so much the better.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the Season Reports for the week ending 7th March.

Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops continue. Picking of cotton was in progress in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Belgaum, Rewa Kanta and Baroda. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficint. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

A correspondent from Amritsar wires under date March 9, saying that Babu Durdit Singh of Guru Nanakjihaz had been arrested on the 7th instant, in the evening while passing by the Kotwali of the City.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The mail s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" expected to arrive 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 11.

The s.s. "Karmala" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Sirdar Jagat Singh Akali's lecture on "The Awakening of Sikhs and Triumph of Non-violence," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha, 2 Dean Lane, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 12.

Lecture on "Peaceful Task before Surat" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya 6 p.m.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture League's 2nd Boxing Tournament at the Empire Theatre between 10 a.m. and 12 noon."

MONDAY, March 13.

General Meeting of the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Government House, 5-30 p.m., H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Umlagi" Via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 19th inst.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special for the current Gentlemen of the Special Jury Summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 13th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.) instead of to-day.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All Congress Volunteers in the Girgaum Ward are requested to attend the Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee's office, to-day at 7-30 a.m.

D. S. I. REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The annual Prize Distribution of the David Sossoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution will come off at 5 -30 p.m. on Monday next (the 13th inst.) at Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga.

NAGRIK.

The above Marathi Weekly which was published in Bombay some months ago, in is shortly be published in Poona as an organ of the Young Tilakites.

A BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture League's second Boxing Tournament comes off on Sunday next at 10 a.m. at the Empire Theatre.

TODAY'S MEETINGS.

"PRESENT SITUATION IN EUROPE."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, A lecture will be given by Sir Stanley Reed on the Present Situation in Europe, to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Mrs. Dehdusti, Dongersi Road, Purdah arrangements are made.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

MANDVI AND DELHI DECISION.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee, to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak; Mandvi when Sjt. Khadilkar Editor, "Lakmanya," and Sjt. Jannadas. M. Mehta will speak on "Delhi Decision." Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel will preside. Special seats are reserved for ladies.

MORVI STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the subjects of Morvi State, residing in Bombay, will be held on Sunday next (the 12th inst.) at 4 p.m. in the office of Mr. Mansukhlal Ravjibhai Mehta, Dadina Buildings, Dhanji Street, Outfort. It is hoped that all Mervians will make it a point to attend it.

"PEACEFUL TASK BEFORE SURAT."

Under the joint auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and the Surat Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal a public meeting of the citizens of Surat residing in Bombay will be held on Sunday next (the 12th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall when Mr. V. J. Patel will preside and prominent speakers of Surat and Bombay will speak on the above subject.

ALL-INDIA MAHESHWAR CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, Maheswari Mahasabha, Akola wires under date 9th March:—

The Maheswari world is already aware of the news that the fifth session of the All-India Maheshwari Conference will be held at Calcutta on the 8th, 9th and 10th April. Every Maheshwari is cordially requested to attend the same. The reception committee fees is Rs. 7 and delegates fees Rs. 5. Berar, C. P. and U. P. have unanimously suggested the name of Seth Ramgopalji Mohota of Karachi for the Presidentship. Other Provinces are also requested to send in their suggestions immediately. At the same time it is requested to elect members for the All-India Maheshwari Working Committee from every Province and send their names to the Reception Committee, Calcutta or Maheshwari Mahasabha Office, Akola. Every worker in the cause of the uplift of the Maheshwari community is asked to undertake propoganda in the City District or Province where he lives.

INCREASING EXCISE DUTY.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' PROTEST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

Mr. Mangaldas, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association has sent a wire protesting against increasing the excise duty on cloth and import duties on machinery and stores, which will seriously hamper the industry generally, but textile industry particularly. The Finance Minister has been requested to put this telegram before the Assembly, before passing the budget.

H. E. the Viceroy arrives at Agra on Friday night and will stay here for two days.

Her Excellency attended a Red Cross Committee Meeting at the Secretariat on Wednesday afternoon.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 10, 1922.

OUR DUTY.

As we write, late on Thursday night, the air of Bombay and of all this vast continent of India is heavy with rumour. It is possible that before these words are completed, the rumour will be verified. (And the announcement that Mr. Montagu has resigned lends substance to the rumour on the supposition that he regards the Mahatma's arrest to-day, to be too grave a blunder to be responsible for). And with its verification comes the great hour of India's trial. For through the day all up and down the land has run the sinister whisper that Mahatma Gandhi is to be arrested. In arresting the Mahatma—supposing the arrest is made—the authorities will be making their final move, but the final move will be the greatest blunder made in the history of British connection with India. For the Mahatma is the greatest asset for peace in the country. Will it win them the game—a game that has gone heavily in our favour, despite defeats such as Chauri Chaura, through all its earlier stages? The answer to this question must depend on us. It will be our turn to play and before we raise a hand to the chessboard we must endeavour to read aright the authorities' object and design. This we believe to be as follows. The Bardoli Decision followed by the All-India Congress Committee's resolution, they perhaps believe, has taken the heart out of India's enthusiasm to win Swaraj by non-violent non-co-operation. Now, therefore, is the time to arrest Mahatma Gandhi—to act quickly while the people are uncertain and a bold move will shatter their plans. But their diagnosis of the situation will be as gravely mistaken as their action will be amazing in view of the Delhi decision. The Congress, as Pandit Malaviya has said, has gone as far as possible and, as he has added, the next step must come from Government. That step, if it comes in the shape of the arrest of the Mahatma, amazing as it will be in view of the Delhi decision, will be much more so after the resolution of the Gujarat Provincial Conference deciding upon the complete cessation of individual disobedience and entire concentration upon a constructive programme.

We are confident that the enthusiasm of the people is in no whit abated and also that at least the people of India realise the wisdom of non-violence as a policy, if difficult of profession as a creed. Since it were the most fatal mistake possible for the people to resort to tumult in their indignation at the arrest of the Mahatma, for this selfish reason alone, if not for love of the saint who led us, the people of India must exercise self-restraint in the hour of their greatest trial. As for the view that the popular enthusiasm for non-co-operation is so fickle as to have waned to-day—it is foolish. Even if it were partly right, the very arrest of the Mahatma would serve to fan the flame of enthusiasm to a leaping height never yet attained. Apathy on the part of the people is not the danger to be feared. On the contrary it is injudicious action bred of the sheerest enthusiasm that constitutes the danger. Disorder would be, as it must be, stamped out, and however little some ardent spirits may care for suffering for themselves they have no right as Indians to jeapordise the prospects of India's freedom. And its early attainment since wild bursts of violence would do no less than indefinitely postpone India's liberation, the man who thus gives rein to passions betrays his country as surely and even more speedily than might be the case if he worked a machine-gun on an Indian crowd. That man will work as a traitor—however mistakenly patriotic may be his motives. And since it is indisciplined enthusiasm on the part of the people that makes the danger it is our duty to run no risks. The mob mind is an easy prey to the germ of violence. Therefore, there must be no mobs, however peaceable the collection's original object may be—at least till the first spurious rising of enthusiastic indignation has subsided to give place to an equally enthusiastic dogged determination to play the game out fairly as was designed by the man who set the pieces on the board for India. Since *hartals* are liable to tempt some foolish persons to make them more complete by coercion, there must be no *hartals* when he is arrested. He looks further than the immediate opening. He plays to win the game which he has planned in his brain as only a consummate player can.

And this was a simple gambit—the gambit of complete non-violent non-co-operation. When the master-mind is no longer there to direct, we have the gambit to guide us. The master-mind has already told us what we must do. He has told us that "if non-violence is to remain the policy of the nation, for its fair name and that of humanity, we are bound to carry it out to the letter and the spirit" and our non-violence must not, whatever the provocation, breed violence, hatred and ill-will. That is why we must write thus unemotionally on a subject regarding which a display of emotion were not only pardonable but seemingly called for. That is why every loyal follower of the Mahatma, of the Congress, and of the cause of *Swaraj* must hesitate *to-day* to give vent to words which, however excusable, may well prove as traitorous to the Motherland as the lying whisper of a spy who invents evil where he cannot detect it.

WAYS AND MEANS.

One of the ironies of public finance in India is that, owing to a conjunction of a number of circumstances—amongst which may be mentioned the date at which the Indian Government choose to present their budget as also the psychology of the classes mainly interested—the most important, if not the most interesting, section of the budget attracts the least attention. Ways and Means have no charm for the man-in-the-street any more than for his compatriot in the Councils. Perhaps neither of them understand the sleights of hand which the Finance Department annually indulges in for their gratification. If so, the present Finance Member must be congratulated on the rare courage he has displayed in inviting special attention to a section of his statement, which, to be condemned needs only to be understood. Interpreted in the simplest language, the Ways and Means section of the Indian budget,—we may note in passing that it has an entirely different meaning from the classic interpretation placed upon it by the British Parliament,—deals with the receipts, over and above those derived from the ordinary sources of revenue and disbursements over and above those charged to the ordinary heads of expenditure. This distinction is peculiarly calculated to confuse issues and one of the most urgent reforms in the technique of budgetting we would like to see carried through is the exhibition in the aggregate at least in one place of all receipts and disbursements, whether ordinary or not. As the figures are given, it is not difficult to understand how the ordinary member of the Council gets confused, in trying to disentangle ordinary items from extraordinary items, revenue items from capital items and the like. They do not give any clue either to the magnitude of the transactions, their different sources and their effects, economic, political and social. To clear issue is that taking together, all the charges on the Government of India, there is a total shortage of resources this year of 85 crores, of which 29 crores will be met out of additional taxation, and the rest has to be provided by one or other form of borrowing, whether in India or outside India, whether by the Central or the Provincial Governments, for productive or unproductive purposes. The Government of India confess to a total increase of indebtedness of 54 crores and odd. Part of this is to replace old debt, (8 crores in round figures) and the rest for presumably capital purposes. We contend that the borrowing programme of the Government of India offends against every consideration of equity, and dictate of sound finance. There is a legend that all capital outlay on railways is productive, because, forsooth, the railways *en masse* have, for some years, been profitable. But the fact is ignored that the railways were for fifty years a losing concern; that the deficit on railway account is even now not made up; that the profit, such as it was, was due to the extraordinary conditions induced by the war and the monopoly of carriage, without any of the benefits naturally to be expected from such a huge monopoly. In this inventory of the offences of the railways in India we take no account of the stifling influence of railway monopoly and Government interest therein on possible alternative cheaper means of communications, nor of the ruinous system of railway rates upon Indian industry and internal trade. We also ignore the fundamental question as to the proportion of railway mileage and railway outlay for replacement and renewals to the wealth and commerce of a country. But, leaving aside these radical questions of policy for the moment, we maintain that the demands of the railway budget, so placidly considered by the Finance Minister as being in the immediate interests of Indian trade and industry, must be justified by a severe scrutiny of alleged capital and non-capital charges before this annual resort to borrowing is permitted. And the detailed items for which the total demand is made must similarly be closely examined before they are accepted as purely capital charges. For our part we believe, owing to the absence of a system of careful audit of public accounts in the great spending departments of State, as well as owing to the absence of any publicity worth the name of these accounts followed immediately by suitable action in the legislature, there is reason to fear many an item is passed as capital which quite probably would and should be treated as revenue charge. The railways in fine must not be allowed to be made the excuse of borrowing outside India at the additional cost of having to spend the proceeds in the lending country for railway material, and paying whatever profit the lending country sees fit to charge. Similarly as to the debt replacement. It is bad finance to replace a cheaper by a dearer debt ,as will undoubtedly be the case under the proposed programme. It is time the Legislative Assembly bestirred itself to lay down definite conditions to govern every loan raised abroad. Without condemning wholesale the utility of foreign capital, we must yet protest emphatically against the Government of India rushing to the British market on every available pretext, and thereby encumbering unborn generations of India with three times the burden of the utility actually received. The Legislature must lay down that no foreign loan should be permitted or paid for unless and until the Indian resources are first tried and found utterly exhausted, and even then not on terms more liberal than those prescribed by the Legislature or approved by its Committee.

Another portion of this section which will be unintelligible to the average reader is that in connection with the drawings of Secretary of State. That authority has to pay on our account 52½ million sterling. or very nearly 80 crores. He expects to get about 15 crores from the British Government out of the credits due to us, and another 26 crores odd from the British loan, already referred to. The remainder may come partly from his balances and remittances from India. The usual channel of such remittances,—the Councils Bills,—are blocked owing to unfavourable trade position. There is no alternative, according to Sir Malcolm Hailey, but to draw upon the sterling or gold reserves of India now in Britain. These last amount to 5¾ million sterling in the Paper Currency Reserve and 40 million in the Gold Standard Reserve. By whatever expedient the Secretary of State finances himself, the net result will be a deflation, or reduction in the circulating media of about 33 crores. If we exclude the notes and rupees held in reserve by the various banks and money-dealers or hoarders, the active stock of media of exchange actually in circulation cannot be more than 300 crores. We are in this country unused to, or unfamiliarised with, money-saving devices common in other countries. The bulk of our internal trade is settled by cash, and the proposed reduction will only end in a more than corresponding reduction in prices, with a further intensification of industrial depression. Does Sir Malcolm really think his various suggestions are mutually consistent? To give but one example he expects 15 crores more from trade by increased customs duties on the one hand, and then adopts the surest method of killing such trade as might be still surviving by his Ways and Means suggestions. Will no one tell him in the Council that this frenzied finance can have but one consequence: utter insolvency of this country or permanent mortgage without benefit of the equality of redemption of all its resources. It must be met by only one answer: unyielding refusal to pass this bankruptcy budget.

Notes of the Day

Another Eternal Verity.

A non-official member of the local Council having challenged a statement of facts made by an official member, the President ruled that when a member of Government made a statement, the (non-official) members must respect it.

India and English Liberals.

The sudden change in the attitude of English Liberals towards India has caused surprise to many in this country. The following from the "Communist" throws instructive sidelight on this change:—

"If the authorities desired peace they could have had it from the abortive "Round Table" Conference of the Pundit Malaviya. Who encouraged them in their present attitude? Who in England stands behind them?

The answer is that this war will be the work of the Liberals—the Coalition Liberal and Wee Free elements together.

English Liberalism is the child of the cotton industry. Its reign of power coincides with the days when textiles were the centre of English industrial life. Gandhi's boycott has hit the cotton industry heavily, and the cotton magnates are out to kill the Gandhi movement. And, obediently, servilely, the English Liberal Journalists have eaten every one of their words and come to heel.

The campaign began some weeks ago by some insulting notes by "Wayfarer" in the Liberal *Nation*. Now the unspotted virgin of Manchester, the *Manchester Gvardian*, has joined in. The *Daily News* and the *Star* have also taken up the anti-Gandhi cry, abusing the Indians and stating that they revere Gandhi as a Mahatma "which equals God," as their well-informed hack wrote. Why—since straws show how the wind blows—that egregious body the "Women's International League" has made the same climb-down. At its conference a resolution demanding the freeing of all political prisoners should have been moved by the *Manchester* branch. The Manchester branch withdrew it because of the Gandhi agitation!"

Bombay Police.

At Wednesday's meeting of the local Legislative Council one member after another came forward to denounce the police in unmeasured terms and to demand that not the least encouragement should be given to them and that the expenditure on the department should be rigorously cut down. An actual motion for the curtailment of police expenditure by forty lakhs was enthusiastically supported by several members, some of whom declared that far from being the protectors of the poor and the innocent the police were degenerating into the oppressors of the poor and the helpless and that indiscipline was rampant among them. Several specific instances of oppression, and insubordination were mentioned during the course of the debate. But what was the upshot of these loud rumblings of the mountain of the Council in labour? Not even the proverbial mouse! Not even a pie of the budgetted expenditure was omitted nor any assurance given that the police would be asked to behave better. On the other hand, the occasion only afforded an opportunity to the Home Member to give a fresh coating of white-wash to the misdeeds of police officials concerned and to indulge in diatribes against the Press. By the time the Home Member wound up his valiant defence of the police, the indignation of the members against the ways of the police had fizzled out and they were ready to vote whatever amount was asked for.

Misleading!

We have referred above to the strictures against the Press passed by the Home Member. Mr. Hayward complained of the "misleading", "incorrect", and in some matters "absolutely untrue" statements made by the Press regarding the police. Mr. Hayward went so far as to say that he made these remarks about the Press reports "on the authority of the Chief Magistrate, who knew better than those newspapers." Mr. Hayward, unfortunately, did not take the trouble of specifying any reports, which, according to him and the Chief Presidency Magistrate too, were "misleading", "incorrect" and "absolutely untrue." We shall not insult the intelligence of Mr. Hayward by saying that he is unaware that the reports of the Police Court cases which appear in the Press are merely summarises of the evidence and the findings of the courts and no extraneous matter or views are introduced in them. Hence to characterise such reports as "misleading", "incorrect", and so on, is a misleading and incorrect statement. We would like Mr. Hayward to declare, with or without the authority of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, whether it is "incorrect" or "absolutely untrue" that the following remarks against the City Police find a place in the judgments of the Presidency Magistrates:—

Chief Presidency Magistrate:—"What his Worship was unable to understand was that in a clear case like that against the accused—the case was so clear that though he was defended by a lawyer—the accused had been obliged to plead guilty, the accused was not charged by the Police, but let go and he was placed before him (his Worship) only after his prosecution was ordered by the Third Presidency Magistrate. His Worship thought that that matter required investigation at the hands of the Commissioner of Police."—("Bombay Chronicle", Sept. 1, 1921.)

Fourth Presidency Magistrate:—"This case has entailed all hardship and brought about humiliation on the accused for which responsibility rests with the police. I was informed that the investigation of this case was in the hands of Sub-Inspector Chavan, but the charge-sheet was signed by Inspector Ferguson and the conduct of the case was in the hands of Inspector Ferguson. I regret to say that the conduct of the police has been high-handed. After examining the entries and receiving the accused's explanation, no police officer, who understands his business would ever think of taking action against the accused. Either no proper investigation was made and things were taken for granted or after proper investigation a deliberate attempt was made to sacrifice an innocent man for reasons best known to the police. As a matter of fact accused was arrested on the 10th instant at 8 p.m., but the charge-sheet shows 8 p.m., 11th instant. The suppression of fact that the accused has been in police custody for more than 24 hours is much more to be regretted and the sooner this practice is stopped, the better it will be for the safety of the public."—("Bombay Chronicle", Nov. 1, 1921.)

Third Presidency Magistrate:—"I am glad that wiser counsel finally prevailed and that I was relieved of the unpleasant duty and necessity of adopting extreme measures. But I cannot conclude without recording my disapprobation of the defiant attitude adopted by the police resulting from Mr. Canty's orders which were not only against law but also against expediency and what is worse were manifestly intended to undermine the dignity and honour of His Majesty's Court of Justice and to destroy the confidence of the public in the administration of the law and I sincerely trust that in future such episode will not occur."—("Bombay Chronicle", Nov. 7, 1921.)

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate:—"It is most disgraceful . . . I do not know why the accused should have been charged at all. They are in Police custody since the day of riot."—("Bombay Chronicle", Feb. 14, 1922.)

A Mystery.

Will the Home Member tell us which of these reports is "misleading" or "incorrect" or "absolutely untrue"? In what does the sin of the Press consist? In exposing the truth? The Press does not wish to tar all the police with the same brush. But, when the Magistracy in the interests of justice and the safety of the public is compelled to raise its stern voice against the wrong-doings of certain responsible officers of the police, does it conduce to the enhancement of the majesty of Law and strengthening of the confidence of the public in the integrity of Justice for the Home Member to come forward to whitewash the conduct of the police officers concerned? Mr. Hayward or his Department is not a court of revision that the public can accept his verdict as gospel truth. If, as he says, the Press reports were "misleading" or "absolutely untrue," the Courts and the police should have taken steps to correct them. Only in one case—that of Mr. Govindji Vasanji,—did the police attempt to correct the Press version of the proceedings, but in that case, too, as we had occasion to show, the police "explanation" failed to rebut more than one material charge made against them. Before we conclude we would like to bring to the notice of Mr. Hanyward one-more mystery in connection with the conduct of the City Police and will feel much obliged if he can throw any light on it. It is nearly a month since the special Magistrate, Mr. Oliveria, brought to light the perjury of one of the withnesses in a riot case. So long as the police do not move in the matter the courts of justice cannot do anything. Can Mr. Hayward kindly furnish an explanation of the reluctance or delay of the police in taking due action against the individual who was responsible for the conviction of two innocent persons and who, if he had not been found out by the Magistrate, would have succeeded in sending several more innocent people to jail?

MAHATMA GANDHI.

LEFT FOR AJMERE ON WEDNESDAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, March 9.

Mahatma Gandhi left yesterday for Ajmere.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

HAS HE BEEN ARRESTED?

The whole of Thursday, the City of Bombay was thick with airs of rumours that Mahatma Gandhi had been or was about to be arrested that day. The "Chronicle" office was taken as the head-quarters of news by the Bombay public and they made a free use of the telephone service and deluged it with enquiries whether there was any foundation in the rumour. The share bazar, Mandvi, Bhendy Bazar, Byculla and Parel localities were ablaze with excitement all throughout the day. At about 4 p.m. the Secretaries of the District Congress Committees were informed to keep their volunteers corps in readiness to allay the excitement in case the rumour proved true. The latest information, however, is that the Mahatma left Ahmedabad on Wednesday for Ajmere.

A combination of circumstances however, served to give rise to the rumour. One was the recent visit of the Governor to the Viceroy and his subsequent speech after his return. Rumour had it that the visit was in regard to the arrest of the Mahatma while in certain circles it was understood that the visit was in regard to the adjustment of the present budget. Among the legal profession there was a mild sensation in the afternoon when they saw a C. I. D. Inspector frequenting the Advocate-General's office as they thought it may have some thing to do with the Mahatma's arrest. But, of course, this was conjecture pure and simple. The Bombay public, however, were stirred yesterday, when they saw all of a sudden infantry encamping in the Victoria Gardens. The infantry in question is the 1st Rajput which arrived from Santa Cruz in the morning with all its paraphernalia of tents, ambulance lorry, etc. A casual enquiry however, showed that they were to march on to Marine Lines and the camping at Victoria Gardens was only a temporary arrangement. Anyway there is considerable excitement in Bombay and the Information Bureau should take the opportunity to dispel the rumour.

MR. MONTAGU RESIGNS.

MR. MONTAGU.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 2-10 a.m. March 10.

LONDON, March 9, 4-5 p.m.

The Resignation of Mr. Montagu has been accepted.

Mr. Montagu became Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India in 1910, which post he occupied till 1914. He has been Secretary of State for India Since 1917.

LIMERICK SITUATION UNCHANGED.

HOPE OF PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 9.

One thousand Republican Army troops have arrived in Limerick, where the situation remains unchanged. The hopes of a peaceable settlement have been strengthened, however, with the arrival of the Minister of Defence of the Provisional Government. Negotiations with the insurgent Republican Army are proceeding.

(Later.) The improvement in the situation in Ireland was indicated by the Lord Chancellor to-day, in a speech in the House of Lords, in the course of which he said that there was every reason to believe that public opinion in Ireland was consolidating itself behind the Provisional Government. This tendency, according to the Chancellor, had been hastened by the high-handed lawless acts committed by the recalcitrant section of the Republican Army.

SANGUINENESS OF PROVISIONAL GOVT.

Lord Birkenhead asserted that the Provisional Government's authority was at present recognised over a greater part of the South, but two or three districts were in a state of complete disaffection in consequence of the attitude of the pro-Republican military forces. The Provisional Government was sanguine, however, that with the passage of a little time, they would be strong enough to deal with the situation. He acknowledged that the situation was still full of anxiety, but it was gratifying that the former opponents of British Rule felt it to be their duty and responsibility to put down what was avowedly a Republican movement.

PREMIER STILL INDISPOSED.

DEPARTURE FOR WALES POSTPONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 9.

Mr. Lloyd George is better to-day, and he presided over the Cabinet meeting, in Downing Street, this morning, which considered, *inter alia*, a proposal to lend Russia £350 thousand sterling for the purpose of famine relief.

The Prime Minister leaves for Criccieth to-morrow, and is expected to be away for ten days.

(Later.) Mr. Lloyd George is still indisposed, and he has deferred his departure for Wales till March 10th.

"A COCK-AND-BULL STORY."

FEAR OF IMPROPER USE OF MONEY FOR RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 9.

A feature of discussion in the House of Commons yesterday evening, on the Supplementary Estimate for the War Office, was the fear expressed by Labour members and others that the money voted for Russian refugees was being improperly used. It was suggested that some of this money was finding its way to Wrangel, and the rumour that Wrangel was mobilising refugees with a view to attacking Soviet Russia was mentioned.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, however, described the rumour as a cock-and-bull story.

DISPOSAL OF 5 AIRSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. March 9.

Capt. Guest in the House of Commons, confirmed that Government had decided with regret to dispose of all five airships in view of the pressing need for economy, and the inability of India or the Dominions to contribute towards their operation over Imperial air routes. He added that their disposal must take a few weeks, in which time it was still possible that offers would be made with the object of running an airship service.

PRESS REGULATION IN MYSORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 9.

The editors of the "Mysore Patriot," the "Wealth of Mysore" and the "Hilal" have been brought under press regulations for certain alleged questionable articles, published, Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Justice will hear the arguments on the 11th.

IRISH TREATY BILL.

THIRD READING IN COMMONS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 9.

When the Irish Treaty Bill came up for the third reading in the House of Commons to-day, its rejection was moved by Mr. Ronald MacNeill. Mr. Churchill, replying to the motion, said he did not pretend that the solution of the question was an ideal one or that it had not been influenced by the existing conditions. He declared that we had now embarked on an act of faith and asked the House not to accept the pictures of Ireland rapidly lapsing into the condition of Bolshevik anarchy. It had been said that the Empire was being drawn into a great humiliation. He quite agreed that we could not possibly have done what we had done on the morrow of Majuba Hill, but on the morrow of the Great War we were entitled to regard those matters from the view point of what we considered the best interests of the Empire without being diverted by feelings of national pride.

IF IRELAND ESTABLISHES A REPUBLIC.

With regard to the hypothetical question of what would happen in the event of Ireland's establishing a Republic, he emphasised the British Empire's enormous power and strength compared with the Irish resources, also the Anglo-Irish economic relations and expressed the opinion that Ireland would be absolutely isolated in the eyes of the whole world if she broke the Treaty.

Mr. Churchill proceeded to express confidence in the Irish leaders and referred to the indications of *bona fides* of the Provisional Government.

He believed that if the Free State was able to win through, it would be enabled enormously to help the Empire and itself.

IRISH TREATY BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 6 p.m., March 9.

The final stages of discussion of the Irish Treaty Bill were reached to-day in the House of Commons when Mr. Churchill said that the highest strength of the Free State Army would be thirty thousand men, composed of regulars and territorials, but the quota would be proportionately less if Ulster contracted out.

The third reading of the Bill was carried by 295 votes to 52 after a motion for its rejection had been negatived.

CLASH IN THE LORDS.

IRISH POLICY.

"AN ABJECT HUMILIATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 9.

There was again a fierce clash in the House of Lords between Lord Carson and Lord Birkenhead during the discussion of affairs in Ireland, the incident culminating in the Lord Chancellor's telling his judicial brother that the latter's taunts were unworthy of his position.

Lord Carson had been referring to the object humiliation of British policy in Ireland and was particularly bitter over the treatment of the Royal Irish Constabulary, accusing the Government of scuttling from Ireland and leaving the Constabulary to the tender mercies of their enemies. He dwelt upon the gibes alleged to have been levelled at the Constabulary in Ireland and numerous murders of which they had been victims, and bitterly expressed the hope that the Englishmen were proud of their achievements in the pacification of his country.

Lrd Birkenhead emphasised that British opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of the Treaty and said that Government would not shrink from appealing for national endorsement of it, should the contingency occur. He indicated that he would deal with the Constabulary when the Lord discussed the Treaty.

NON-BRITISH TEA.

REMOVAL OF DIFFERENTIAL DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. at 7 p.m., March 9.

Shanghai.—North China, "Daily News" urges that removal of the differential duty on non-British tea would benefit British commerce in China, and says that the duty has immensely reduced China tea in the consumption of production by Britain. Consequently and otherwise has been curtailed in Hankow tish districts, with which great Britpiecegoods trade is done. This has not only entailed reduction of imports owing to lower purchasing power of the population, but has also raised the most important question of the popularity of the British goods.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

"TRAITORS TO THEIR COUNTRY"!

WHY THEY CANNOT BE RELEASED.

"DISCLOSURES" OF THEIR "UNKNOWN" ACTIVITIES.

HOME MEMBER'S OUTBURST.

RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 9.

To-day's meeting of the Legislative Assembly was devoted entirely to the debate on non-official resolutions. On the agenda paper were tabled five resolutions, the first of which asked for the release of the Ali Brothers, two wanted enquiry committees into the causes of the Moplah outbreak and one recommended a committee to consider the revision of railway risk notes and the last motion desired reinstating the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong for Hedjaz pilgrim traffic.

On taking his seat at 11, the President, amidst applause, announced that the speaker of the House of Commons had intimated that he, the Speaker, would be glad to allow special facilities to any member of the central or provincial legislatives of India, who would go to England to study the proceedure followed in the House of Commons. The President added that if any member intended to go to England he should give him (the President) ample notice to enable him to send the member name to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Dr. Gour and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy requested the Chair to convey to the Speaker their thanks and a message, on behalf of the House, appreciating the proposed arrangements. The President promised to send the message.

Mr. Kabiruddin:—Do I understand that Government would bear the cost of passage of the members (loud laughter and cries of "No, no").

The President said he need not ask the leader of the House to make a statement about Government business for the next week, as the next week would be devoted entirely to voting on demands for grants. Mr. Mahmood Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, the Moplah member, moved his resolution asking Government to move the Viceroy to release the Ali Brothers and others at liberty in exercise of the Royal prerogative at an early date. Two amendments to this resolution which appeared on the paper, asked for the release also of Pundit Motilal Nehru Messrs. C. R. Das, Lajpat Rai, Rajagopalachariar and Ramanathan.

ALI BROTHERS SHOULD BE RELEASED.

In moving his resolution Mr. Schamnad said that he was not actuated by any other consideration than that of serving the Government and the country. They had no sympathy with the non-cooperators nor had the non-cooperators any sympathy for them, but the Assembly ought not to be led away by any such personal considerations. The best interests of the country ought to be their object, and from that point of view Mr. Schamnad thought that this was the most opportune time for releasing the Ali Brothers and others, including Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. Rajagopalachariar, because the recent decision of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi had created a calm atmosphere in the land (cries of "No, no"). Of course, it might be argued that the Congress Committee had merely suspended its programme in order to come out with greater vigour, but could any one expect such a great body, as the Indian National Congress, to come down on its knees and prostrate before the world? This Assembly should take things as they were, and the Government should not miss the golden opportunity of pacifying the people, while His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had not yet left the Indian shores. They were all on the eve of the settlement of the Khilafat question. It was hoped that His Royal Highness visit to India would be marked by an act of clemency. The Ali Brothers were now in jail, not for the major charges but for minor technical offences. The Queen's proclamation had given liberty of thought and action in religious matters, but Mr. Kennedy, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, in his judgment had stated otherwise.

POINT OF ORDER.

Proceeding, the speaker made some running comments on the judgment, when Sir William Vincent rose to a point of order, and asked:—"I want to know whether it is in order to discuss legal questions and judicial pronouncements and make reflections on the legal knowledge and conduct of a Judge in this Assembly?

President:—It is not in order to bring the action of a Judge or his pronouncement in a discussion of this question.

Sir William Vincent:—But that is what the Hon. Member is doing.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad:—His resolution is a mere recommendation. (laughter).

Mr. Schamnad:—I am not criticising the action of the Judge. I am only pointing out the nature of the defence of the Ali Brothers. I think the Government did not act wisely in imprisoning them. Does not political expediency require, does not the peace of the country require their release? (cries of "No, no"). Does not, I ask, the friendly relation between the rulers and the ruled require their release (some voice "No"). If you release them then you would be preparing a meeting ground where you could devise means of redressing the grievances of the people and ensuring the happiness and progress of this land.

SUPPORT TO GOVT. MEASURES.

Sirdar Dala strongly opposed the resolution, which he characterised as silly. He assured the Government of his constituency's support in their endeavours to restore peace to the country, however harsh their measures might be or however great persons against whom action taken might be. Finally, he quoted Mr. Gandhi's words in "Young India" to the effect that non-cooperators and not the Government were retarding the country's progress towards Swaraj.

Mr. Zahiruddin considered that this was not, the opportunity for bringing this resolution, because in the settlement of the larger question of Khilafat it was Lloyd Georgism that stood in the way. The best way of dealing with that question was that Lloyd Georgism should know that Gandhism was causing trouble at this end and Lloyd Georgism at the other.

Rao Bahadur Subrahmanyam doubted whether the persons on whose behalf clemency was prayed for, recognised the implication of this resolution that if they were released, they would recognise the authority of the Viceroy and his Government. He also wanted to know if the Ali Brothers desired any intercession of this Assembly on their behalf.

Mian Asjad-ul-lah read a long Urdu speech in the course of which he said the present agitation was not due to leaders like Mahatma Ganchi and Ali Brothers but was due to race consciousness. He believed if the Ali Brothers and all others punished on account of the Khilafat agitation, were released that magnanimous action would have a great calming effect on the country.

TRAITORS TO THEIR COUNTRY!

Sir William Vincent in a remarkable speech detailed at length the conduct in past of the Ali Brothers and asked whether in view of his revelations the House could consider the release of men who were traitors to their country and traitors to their King. The Home Member said the speech of the mover of the resolution went beyond the scope of motion as drafted. Mr. Sichamnad had asked that His Royal Highness should by a gracious act release all the non-cooperators. Of course for the very warm welcome accorded to him! (laughter).

Certainly the recommendation ought to be based on something more solid. But he proposed to confine his remarks only to the release of the Ali Brothers. The question of release could be considered from two aspects. Firstly the illegality and impropriety of the sentence and secondly exercise of clemency. As for the former it would be extremely dangerous if the legislature interfered with judicial pronouncements. If the convicted party was dissatisfied with the sentence, there were proision for appeals and memorials and no appeal on these has been filed and Government had received no application and it was improper for the Hon. mover to have appealed in the House as a counsel unless he had the authority of the Ali Brothers to ask for their release. Without going into the details about religious laws he considered it a very dangerous principle that religious laws be allowed to override the laws of the land. Would a Mahomedan agree to be forced by law to give up cowkilling as demanded by the Hindu religions (cries of "no, no"). Very rightly not. He would soon [illegible] the hands of the members a print [illegible] of the judgment in the case of [illegible] copy of the Ali Brothers which was really [illegible] the Ali pronouncement and would [illegible] remarkable the Members.

Referring to the [illegible] prosecution and trial the Home Member said [illegible] the 2nd August, last, the Government of India wired to the Government of Bombay directing attention to the proceedings of the Karachi Conference. The same day they received a telegraphic reply that the Local Government

(Continued on next page.)

GENOA CONFERENCE.

U. S. DECLINE TO PARTICIPATE.

EUROPE'S FAILURE TO RESTORE ECONOMIC STABILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. March 9.

Washington.—A communication to Italy containing the Genoa decision states that America's participation in any general European conference is impossible at present owing to the complete failure of European Nations to adopt proper measures for remedying the ravages of war and ensuring the stabilisation of thir economic life. America having hitherto pursues a policy of non-recognition of the Soviet regime does not agree with the participation of Russia in the Genoa conference.

EX-GERMAN CABLES.

U. S. A.'S PLANS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 9.

Washington.—The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Fletcher, as Chairman of the International Communications Conference, has presented to the Ambassadors of Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, the plans for distribution of all ex-German cables. It is understood that it is proposed to divide the cables into five equal parts, on the basis of their present commercial value with a monetary compensation for the Power which receives a deficient allotment in the case where the exact division is not practicable. The acceptance depends largely on the attitude of France, as apparently other parties to the Conference are agreeable.

FAILURE OF A NEW YORK FIRM.

BRITISH BANKS INVOLVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 6 p.m., March 9.

New York.—The statement, which is hitherto unofficial of the affairs of the New York firm of exporters and importers, Mr. Childs and Mr. Joseph, who failed in December, shows several British and Dominions banks as considerable creditors, including the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, who are shown as creditors for 4,88,000 dollars. It is reported that all are unsecured. Two principal South African Banks figure as creditors for an amount exceeding two and a half million dollars.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

CONTRIBUTION TO FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 6 p.m., March 9.

In the House of Commons Colonel Yate suggested that officers of the Indian Army should be placed on the same footing as members of the Indian Civil Service, with regard to not contributing to the Family Pension Fund after retiring on pension.

Mr. Montagu replied that the method of disposal of surplus of the Indian Military Family Pension Scheme was now being considered. The question of utilising it to abolish subscriptions after retirement would be considered, but no representations had yet been received indicating that that form of benefit would be desired by the subscribers, if, as was probable, it would involve a total or partial abolition of reduction of subscriptions and an increase of pensions they at present enjoyed.

"CALUMNY OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA."

INDIAN "REVOLUTIONARY" IN U. S. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 9.

In the House of Commons, Col. Sir C. Yate drew attention to the statements made, in America, by an Indian revolutionary described in the Press as T. N. Ghose, Director of "American Commission to promote Self-Government in India." He asked what steps were being taken to prevent the dissemination of American calumnies on the British rule in India, and interference by American citizens in the affairs of a friendly nation.

Mr. Harmsworth replied it was impossible for Government to influence the views expressed by newspapers or individuals in foreign countries. With regard to the matters concerning the British Empire, every endeavour would be made to secure that correct information should be available to persons in the United States interested on the subject.

GREECE & ANGORA

HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

FIVE-HOURS' FIGHT.

ENCOUNTER ON AFIUN-KARAHISSAR FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11 a.m. March 9.

According to a Greek semi-official communique, hostilities have been resumed in Asia Minor. The communique declares that twenty Kurds were killed in a five hours' fight which followed a Greek attack on the post on the Eskishahr front; and six Turks were killed in a cavalry encounter on the Afiun-Karahissar front.

GREEK PREMIER LEAVES ENGLAND.

FAILURE OF LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m., March 10.

It is understood that M. Gounaris has left England and his departure is interpreted as indicating the failure of the Greek loan negotiations. It is pointed out that Greece is not in a position to offer specific security for the loan as France and America have not removed the embargo on Greek loans.

ANGORA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. at 1-15 a.m., March 10.

Paris.—A Havas message states that Marshall Izzet Pasha had an audience with M. Poincare yesterday. Youssouf Kemal Pasha and the Angora delegates have arrived.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

"UGLY SPIRIT DEVELOPS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. March 9.

Johannesburg.—Hitherto the general strike declaration has affected locally, larger Unions. Nine-thousand engineers and 8,500 builders have struck, and a distinctly ugly spirit is developing. Commandos, sometimes numbering two hundred, are marching round the works and factories compelling the cessation of work. A huge crowd, to-day, surrounded and entered the Post Office which suspended operations for an hour until the police had cleared the building. Disturbances also occurred at the telephone exchange and the fire station. The police fired blank shot, and one striker was wounded by a bayonet thrust. Several other collisions took place with the police, a notable instance being that in Brandes Square, where strikers fired revolvers and the police charged with fixed bayonets, supported by aeroplanes lorries. Fighting also occurred round a coloured church in the suburb of Brixton.

GENERAL SMUTS' VIEWS.

Capetown.—Speaking in the Assembly, General Smuts described the situation as being somewhat worse. He deplored the tone of the Chamber of Mines' reply to the Industrial Federation, and criticised the latter for dropping a ballot proposal by which he had hoped a settlement could be effected.

STRIKE SITUATION IN JOHANNESBURG.

TWO MORE MINES CLOSED DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. March 9.

Johannesburg.—The general strike is of most limited extent at present and there is no sign of its growth. The campaign of intimidation has been intensified in the mines owing to the necessity of concentrating police in the centre of the town. A number of men are working but two more mines have temporarily closed down. New commandos are forming from fresh men available in consequence of the general strike. There have been further cases of blowing up of portions of railway. One commando opened revolver fire on natives killing two and wounding three. The Executive of the Industrial Federation has issued an imperative notice ordering instant cessation of wanton attacks on natives.

HARBOURING A DESERTER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 9.

The case against Mrs. Binny of Benson Town charged with harbouring the deserter, Lance-Cpl. Seaman of Second Dorsets, came again before the Cantonment Magistrate yesterday, who found the woman guilty and fined her fifty rupees.

KARACHI CONGRESS WORKERS.

NINE SENTENCED TO 6 YEARS' RIGOROUS.

MAI SARASWATI ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, March 9.

The additional city magistrate delivered judgment to-day in jail in the case of twelve local congress workers whose case under 107 I. P. C. was proceeding since 14th February. Mai Sawswati and Dr. Ahmad and Bugga, the town crier were acquitted while the remaining nine were asked to sign a bond for keeping the peace for twelve months which they refused and were, therefore, sentenced to one years' simple imprisonment each. While people were eagerly waiting at the Khalikdina Hall, the improved is Court for this case as it was also for that of the Ali Brothers to hear the judgment, Dr. Ahmad and Mai Sarswati came acquitted from jjail and the hall which was meant to be the Court was immediately turned into a meeting place and in that mass meeting of ladies and men presided, over by Dr. Choithram both were garlanded and received amid shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" and "Allaho Akbar." After speaking a few words both drove to their residences.

According to the "New Times" political meetings have been prohibited in Jacobabad District. Two propagandists of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee have been served with an order under Section 144 not to address meeting.

TRIAL OF CONGRESS WORKERS.

JUDGMENT TO BE DELIVERED TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, March 8.

The Sindh Provincial Congress Committee to-day resolved that Karachi should observe *hartal* on the 17th, when the Prince is expected to come here.

The trial of twelve Congress workers was resumed to-day. Mirchandani was the first defence witness to be examined. He said that Mr. Mahomed Ali suffered from diabetes. He did not suggest any change of diet. In his opinion groundnuts were quite sufficient. The Magistrate here intervened and said he would not allow any more questions about the ill-treatment of the Ali Brothers as that had nothing to do with the case. He reminded defence counsel that his clients were charged with delivering some speeches and for having done certain acts, which had created disturbance and were likely to create disturbance.

Faisal Karim, a prisoner in the Karachi jail, was the next witness. On entering the hall he shouted "Allah-o-Akbar" and with him the people also shouted. He said in February there was a strike in the jail. Two causes accounted for this strike; one extremely bad treatment and tyranny in the jail, there the Magistrate disallowed any further question or answer regarding ill-treatment in the jail. Evidence regarding ill-treatment the Magistrate said was irrelevant. He further observed that taking of evidence of the Ali Brothers on commission was only a matter of favour, otherwise it had nothing to do with the case. Defence counsel therefore sat down and the witness turned back.

The Secretary, Karachi Congress Committee, was the next witness. Here Mahomed Khan, accused, asked the Court to tell him what case was against him. The Magistrate replied that he would know it when prosecution counsel argued the case and asked him to sit down. He refused to do so. The Magistrate thereupon asked the police officer to make him sit down. However, before the officer asked him Mahomed Khan sat down himself.

MOVING THE HIGH COURT.

After the defence witnesses were examined, defence counsel said that he wanted time to move the High Court to have the Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlew examined. The Magistrate said he would give him a certified copy even that day and then he could make application next day. Counsel agreed to this.

Nine undefended accused requested the Court to dispose of their case at once, leaving the case against the clients of Mr. Rewachand for further hearing, after the High Court decision. The Magistrate said that he could not dispose of the case piecemeal, so he wanted Mr. Rewachand to consider whether he would postpone the case until the High Court decided.

It was decided to continue the case. So prosecution counsel argued the case and defence counsel replied. After lunch, statements of the accused were taken. Judgment will be delivered on the 9th.

MR. C. R. DAS' HEALTH.

SUFFERS FROM LOW FEVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

C. R. Das is still suffering from low fever in the Presidency Jail and has grown very weak.

BORDOLI & DELHI DECISIONS.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S MEETING

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTA, March 9.

A general meeting of the Bengal Committee will be held at Bogra on the 18th instant to consider the Bardoli and Delhi resolutions.

NATIONAL ACTIVITY AT KANGRA.

TRIAL OF 4 WORKERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KANGRA, March 1.

Kangra, which is otherwise a quiet place, is showing some life in connection with the national spirit, which has overtaken all parts of the country. A unique spectacle was witnessed on the 27th February last at a village called Chetru, the Dak Bungalow of which was fixed for holding the trial of four local Congressmen on the day. From early morning the place began to be thronged with people, both men and women, who came from long distances, till the number reached about twelve thousand. The fortunate four, in whose honour the demonstrations took place, are Pancham Chand, Secretary, District Congress and Khilafat Committees, Lala Basiram, Pandit Surab Mitter and Azaz Amir Khan, the latter being the members of the above Committees. All of them are charged under Section 107, Cr. P. C. The place was guarded by the Tehsildar, two *thanadars* and about twenty-five constables. The four valiant national workers were made to sit in the middle by the assembled men and women, decked with flowers and vermillion and were given offerings after the performance of *pujahs*. They were, as if, made ready to go to jail. The Sessions Judge, who was to try the case, came at about 12 o'clock and was much impressed with the sight he saw. He fixed the 8th of March as the next date of hearing at Dharamsala and left the place. After this speeches were delivered, expounding the Congress doctrines and national songs were also sung.

JT. EDITOR OF "BANDE MATARAM."

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS' S. I.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

The judgment was pronounced, to-day, by Mr. Hakim Din, Special Magistrate in the case against Lala Ram Prasad, Joint Editor of the "Bande Mataram." The accused was sentenced to eighteen months' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default further term of 6 months' imprisonment.

BRITISH LEGATION REACHES KABUL

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 8.

British Legation was retained a day in Jugdalak owing to heavy snow and arrived in Kabul on the 6th March.

E. I. RLY STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

A communique issued to-day by the Agent, E. I. Railway with regard to the strike says:—

The position is much about the same. Owing to the strike of the loco. staff at Howrah, referred to in the yesterday's communique, considerable difficulty is being experienced in maintaining an adequate suburban train service.

HOSPITAL MENIAL STAFF ON STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

This morning the menial staff of the Presidency General Hospital went on strike and left their work at a moment's notice. There are two hundred sick people in the Hospital which is now left with three dressers and a few faithful ayahs. Aid is being rendered by sisters of St. John Ambulance Brigade by Girl Guides and by the Oxford Mission. The strikers demand increase in pay. Lieut. Col. E. E. Waters, Surgeon Superintendent of the Hospital, states that considerable attention has recently been paid to the welfare of the servants of the various Presidency Hospitals. Their pay has been increased. They are given free uniform, quarters, and sundry other allowances. Compared with 1918, the pay of the War Servants and other menials have been doubled. The authorities feel that the time has now come when a definite stand must be made against the unceasing demands for increased pay.

UNFORTUNATE EXPERIENCE OF MR. ANDREWS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who arrived at Allahabad yesterday has left for Calcutta to see the Agent in connection with the strike. Mr. Andrews had an unfortunate experience on his journey form Tundla to Delhi. His writing case containing some valuable literary material and letters from his parents being stolen by a train thief. The writing case was found afterwards but everything of value in it was missing.

AN EDITOR SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAUSHAHRO, March 8.

Syt Khrmchand Balani, Editor, "Shakti," national weekly, in Nanshahro Sindh, and acting President, Basti Congress Committee, in place of his brother Syt Kessumal Balani, incarcerated under Sec. 198, in December last, was sentenced yesterday to one year's rigorous under Sec. 108 for publishing a poem alleged to be seditious by the District Magistrate, at Tharushah. He nominated Syt Nebhandas Issardas to act as President Congress Committee, Syt Mansing Chocharmal has filed declaration to Edit, "Shakti."

THE ALI BROTHERS

(Continued from previous page.)

was also considering the question of prosecution. The Law Member and other eminent lawyers considered the question of prosecution and decided to proceed under the ordinary law. The result of the trial was that all the accused, except one Hindu gentleman, who had no right to call himself Shankaracharya, were sentenced.

TAMPERING WITH LOYALTY OF TROOPS.

Coming to the second aspect Sir William Vincent said clemency and lenient treatment could be shown on the consideration of the character of the offence by reason of the changed political conditions which might make it unnecessary to keep them in custody or by reason of prevelous good conduct or as a result of subsequent penitence. The Home Member then dealt at length to show as to whether any of these conditions had been fulfilled to justify the exercise of clemency in the case of the two Brothers. He first examined the character of the offence which was tampering with the loyalty of the troops. He knew no graver crime than this. They had seen thes result of the appeals of the kind made by Mr. Mahomed Ali and his brother amongst the ignorant Mahomedans. The fire of the Moplah outbreak was still smouldering. Many lives and many Hindus had been saved by these very soldiers whom it was proposed to infect with the poison of disloyalty and which action it was now proposed by the mover to condone. This there was nothing in the character of the offence to entitle the Ali Brothers to a consideration of clemency.

The next question was as to whether there has been any change in the political situation that would justify leniency. The members were well aware of the dangerous speeches of Maulana Hasrat Mohani. Some took a very pessimistic view of the situation. "But I may say," he continued, "there is very little in the reports which I receive from those in close touch with the political conditions in various parts of the country that gives us much cause for encouragement. It cannot be denied that the times now are very critical. The country is seething with the spirit of lawlessness. This is not the moment when men should be let loose who will be dangerous to the country and who have been peculiarly guilty of a dangerous offence I hope in his view we will have the support of this House," (hear, hear).

UNKNOWN ACTIVITIES.

The Home Member next examined the question whether their previous conduct entitled them to mercy and revealed certain activities of the Ali Brothers which he thought were not known to the public and which would conclusively prove the justice of the action by the Government. The Home Member maintained that since 1911 the two brothers have been consistently hostile to the British Government and have been promoting pan-Islamism as opposed to the nationalist India. They have been opposed to Great Britain and have trying to help Turkey. They started a society called Anjaman Khuddam-I-Kalra avowedly for religious purposes but really for purely political activities. In words of the findings of Justices Lindsay and Rauf this society aimed at strengthening Turkey by leading the Pan-Islamic movement by appealing to the religious sentiments of the ignorant masses of the Mahomedans. When the war broke out, he admitted this society wired to the authorities in Turkey to remain neutral, and later on the Ali Brothers, Dr. Ansari and Hakim Ajmalkhan in a signed document took up the very right attitude of declaring in favour of peace and order in the country. But after Turkey entered in the war, there was an immediate change in the attitude of the Ali Brothers. They carried on a ceaseless anti-British campaign and did everything to support the King's enemies and depreciate the Government efforts. The Government at this time got a clear evidence that Mr. Mahomed Ali and his brother were in close touch with Obeidullah, the head of the Provisional Government which had always been provisional. (laughter). The Ali Brothers went up to Rawalpindi and had a conference with this head of India's Provisional Government and three other Mahomedans whom the speaker named who were notorious anti-British personalities. Thus these were the class of men with whom Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali were in contact. Consequently in 1915 the Ali Brothers were interned in Delhi at the instance of Mr. Hailey (now Sir Malcolm) who was then the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. When the Afghan War broke out these two gentlemen used their whole influence against the British Government and the Indian Government in a letter to a friend and also in a letter to an Indian ruler. They wrote that the Indian Mahomedans were justified in helping His Majesty, the Amir of Afghanistan in a Jehad and that the Amir should not sheath his sword unless the Indian Moslem demands were met at once and in full. The Government had full evidence that throughout the war with Afghanistan, these two gentlemen did their best to assist the King's enemies as on the previous occasions. Perpetual attempts were made to get at the Amir of Afghanistan to ask him to assist them in a Jehad. The Government were more or less successful in preventing such attempts. There was a question of an embassy to Kabul in order to assist the Mahajarins but the Government discovered taht the real object of this mission had a political meaning. This was confirmed by detection of a letter written by one student Mahajarin to Shaukat Ali. This letter was deciphered by the Government with great difficulty and in it Shaukat Ali was told that the writer had met a certain Pasha who had reminded him of the promises by them (Shaukat Ali and his colleagues). The letter also asked for expediting the Khilafat deputation to Kabul. As a result of the royal clemency, the Ali Brothers were released in December 2nd, 1919. In 1920 there was a Khilafat Conference at which Mr. Shaukat Ali declared that he would like Afghanistan not to make peace with Great Britain. Proceeding, the Home Member quoted several extracts from the speeches of these Brothers which openly incited the ignorant audience to violence. As a result of these violent and Pan-Islamic activities of the two gentlemen, the Government deliberately intended to prosecute them. Then came the meeting between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi and soon after the Ali Brothers apologised to the public in carefully chosen words. But hardly the ink of this statement had dried then Mahomed Ali indulged at Broach in very violent speeches and began to seduce soldiers of the Crown to break their allegiance as a result of which dangerous activities, he had his brother were now in jail. The Home Member commented that from what he had told the House they would agree that Government had acted with the geratest forbearance. He had concealed nothing from the House and maintained that in view of his disclosures the Assembly would agree that these two Brothers' past conduct was such that they were unworthy of any considerations from the House (hear, hear).

"Indeed," he concluded, "when I think of the treasonable practices of these two men during the Great War when the fate of the Empire was at stake, when I think of the secret support and encouragement they gave to the King's enemies when hundreds and thousands of British and Indian soldiers were daily risking their lives and making great sacrifices, when I think of those poor Mahajirins whose white bones are lying about the Khyber and on the way to Kabul who misled by these two gentlemen and their followers who themselves never did a Hijrat further than Paris and London, and when I think of the money extorted from the poor Mahomedans of this country and squandered way in Europe and elsewhere of which no recorded account has ever been kept, and no account is published up to this time, when I think lastly of the Hindus, the unfortunate Hindus dishonoured and killed in Malabar and the thousands of Moplahs innocent in a way but misled driven to death and ruin at the instigation of Mr. Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and those who think with them, then, sir, I marvel at the simplicity and the gross ignorance and folly of the Muslim population that submits to such treatment and recognises such men as leaders and I marvel the more at the temerity of the Hon. Member who proposes to an Assembly such as the present —an Assembly of intelligent men who really understand things—a suggestion that men of this class, traitors to their countrymen and traitors to their King, should be treated with any consideratoin." (loud applause).

BROKEN PLEDGES.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad who spoke after the Home Member supported the resolution. He accused the British Government of going back upon their pledges in connection with the Khilafatists. He referred to the speeches of the Amir of Afghanistan published in papers, when Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary, on a point of order asked the President whether Mr. Kabiruddin was right in referring to that speech.

Mr. Ahmad:—"If it is permissible in the papers then, Sir?"

President:—"There are many things published in the newspapers which are not in order here".

Mr. Ahmad:—"As the question of Khilafat has been brought in by the Home Member, I shall have to read certain lines from the Koran. I can do that at least" (laughter).

"We are reading the Koran every day and I dont think the Home Member will have anything to say against the loyalty of Mussalmans in India. The resalution passed at the Karachi Conference relating to the service in the Army, was put in the very words in which five hundred Moulanas interpreted the Koran."

Sir William Vincent:—"I suggest to Mr. Ahmad, a pious Mahomedan as he is, not to introduce that question in an Assembly of this kind because it cannot but be misinterpreted."

Mr. Ahmad:—"The Home Member himself introduced the question of Khilafat which has very little bearing on this resolution. However, I come to the charges against the Ali Brothers. They were arrested in a train and taken to the court of Mr. Talati in Karachi. There Mr. Talati.

President:—"I ask the Hon. Member whether he is referring to the action of the Judge."

Mr. Ahmad:—"I am referring to the circumstances in which the trial took place".

Mr. Ahmad then referred to the four charges against the Ali Brothers and said that under sections 233 and 234 of Criminal Procedure Code there was no justification whatever for the public prosecutor to have—

Dr. Sapru:—"I see my Hon. friend is disputing the validity of the charges and therefore the judicial pronouncement."

APPEAL TO GOVT.

Mr. Ahmad:—"If it is found that there has been so irregularity in the procedure then we should point it out. I say there was no legality in arresting these two brothers and there is ample justification that they should be set at liberty. Though there has been no memorial for it yet there is public feeling which cannot be ignored."

Mr. Yaman Khan as a Mahomedan felt it very difficult to oppose the resolution. This House made the laws of the country and they must respect those laws and those who had gone against the laws must be made aware of that. The Ali Brothers had told the Court that they were not guilty but that if they were found to be guilty, they must be sent to jail. The court found them guilty and they were consequently now in jail. Now the Assembly did not know if the mover had the permission of the Ali Brothers to intervene on their behalf. The Ali Brothers had thrown out the challenge that if there was any evidence in the possession of anybody against them then that might be published. The Home Member had now referred to a certain letter which went to prove that the Ali Brothers were guilty of treason. The speaker asked why the Government did not publish this before and prosecute them for it. However, of late there having been many curtailment of sentences on political prisoners, Mr. Yamin Khan urged the Government to convert the sentence on the Brothers from rigorous to simple. In conclusion Mr. Yamin Khan appealed to Government to represent to the British Government the feelings of the Mahomedan population on the question of the Arabian Peninsula and advised the mover to withdraw the resolution hoping that Lord Reading would treat the case of the Ali Brothers very favourably.

Sir William Vincent:—"Sir, Mr. Yamin Khan has asked why Government did not publish the evidence before and why they did not prosecute the Brothers. I think the reference was to a letter which I read out and which was written during the time of the Afghan War. But I should say that those who sent the letter gave it on the solemn condition that they would not be asked to go into the witness box to give evidence. As regards the Turkish peace terms, I may say that the Government of India would unceasingly make representations to the Home Government (applause).

RESOLUTION LOST.

When the resolution was put to vote there were loud cries of "Withdraw!" Mr. Schamnad, however, did not withdraw the resolution but Mr. Kabiruddin was found to be the only member to say "Aye". The division bell then rang [illegible] when the motion was put for the second time no one said "Aye".

The President then declared that the resolution was unanimously defeated.

SIR R. WATSON-SMYTH'S SPEECH.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The Indian Association has passed a resolution expressing strong disapprobation of the recent speech of Sir Robert Watson Smyth and calling upon all communities in India to express their condemnation of the sentiments contained in it.

SIR R. WATSON SMYTH'S SPEECH

The "Bengalee" writes:—There can be no question that the whole Indian community has been deeply stirred by the recent speech of Sir Robert Watson-Smyth. What mischievous demon it was that led the retiring President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to deliver this parting shot at Indians, is more than we can comprehend. If he felt that holding these views as he did, it was his honest duty to give them out; then all that we can say is that all the professions about co-operating with Indians as the equal subjects of the Crown must have been a mere make-believe, and the so-called loyalty to the Reforms a sham and a hypocrisy. We have a right to know if, and how far, the saner section of Sir Robert's countrymen endorse the sentiments which he expressed; or, if they do not, we have a right to expect that they will disavow his views openly. The very dignified rebuke which Mr. Bhupendranath Basu has publicly administered to Sir Robert Watson-Smyth ought to make the European community pause and ponder. The National Liberal League has also raised its warning voice against these mischievous attempts in what it describes as "presumably responsible quarters" to stir up racial ill-will and hatred. We understand the Indian Association Committee has also called a meeting this afternoon to consider the matter.

REPORTED COUNCIL MEMBERS' ACTION.

There is a wide spread report in Calcutta that a member of the Bengal Legislative Council has sent in notice of a resolution, urging the Government to take action in respect of the recent speech of Sir Robert Watson Smyth, under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code about creating disaffection against the Government, and ill-will among different classes of His Majesty's subjects.—The "Bengalee."

SIR ROBERT WATSON SMYTH.

AND LORD READING'S JUSTICE.

'New India" writes:—Section 153A has been very often misapplied by the Government against Indians; but if ever there was a fit case for prosecution against any person for creating enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, that individual is, in our humble judgment, Sir Robert Watson Smyth, who is described as the retiring President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Government of Lord Reading, whose one ruling passion is to do justice irrespective of race, community or color, would do well to consult the Advocate-General of Bengal, who has recently been stated to be the duly constituted Legal Adviser of the Government of India, about the recent utterance of this Englishman. Sir Robert delivered a fierce, ungentlemanly and insolent attack on Indians on Friday last in Calcutta which, if it represents the opinion of the European community in India, would justify the gloomiest anticipations entertained about the relations that should subsist between the Indian and the non-official European. From the beginning to the end, it was a hysterical and venomous outburst. We hope, for the honor and good faith of that alien community in India, that the unworthy sentiments given expression to by this, as we trust, unrepresentative specimen of the merchant class, will be promptly repudiated by responsible leaders, by those, for example, who represent them in the Indian Legislative Assembly. Sir Robert concluded his oratorical efforts by kindly promising his help to "those Indians of moderate principles who are willing and wishful to work with you." Non-Co-Operation is a great danger which must be combated; but it will be suicidal, unpatriotic and undignified to associate with a person of Sir Robert's views even in fighting a revolutionary movement, and we, must solemnly warn Indians against any idea of setting up an alliance with a declared enemy of India, such as the speaker referred to by us undoubtedly is.

TREATY OF SEVRES.

NEED FOR REVISION

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 7.

After consulting and receiving the general concurrence of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, including their Ministers and the Frontier Administrators, the Government of India despatched the following telegram regarding the revision of the Treaty of Sevres to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the 28th February last:—

On the eve of the Greco-Turkish Conference, we feel it our imperative duty to lay once more before his Majesty's Government the intensity of the feeling in India regarding the necessity for a revision of the Treaty of Sevres. We are fully alive to the complexity of the problem and conflict of the interests that have to be considered But India's services in the great war and more especially in Mesopotamia and Palestine where success was achieved by her army, with its complement of Moslem soldiers, the vastness of her Moslem population the intense stirring of religious feeling over the Turkish question among it, the large degree of support the Indian Moslem cause is receiving from India at large, all these entitle her to claim the utmost consideration of her aspirations and their fulfilment in so far as they are just equitable and reasonable.

We are conscious that it may be impossible to satisfy India's expectations in their entirety, but we urge upon his Majesty's Government three points which, due provision having been made for safeguarding the neutrality of the Straits and the security of the non-Turkish populations, we urge as of the first importance. First, the evacuation of Constantinople, second the Sultan's suzerainty over the Holy Places, third the restoration of Ottoman Thrace, including the sacred Moslem city of Adrianople, and the unreserved restoration of Smyrna. We earnestly trust that his Majesty's Government will give these aspirations all possible weight, for their fulfillment is of the greatest importance to India.

SHRI MUNJI IN HOSHIARPUR.

HIS ADVICE TO JAINS

HOSHIARPUR, March 6.

A well known Jain Acharya, Shri Virjanand Suris Atmar Ramji, with some Jain *sadhus*, all clad in *khadar* visited Hoshiarpur Friday last. They were accorded a hearty reception by thousands of Jains, who came from different places in India. A procession was formed, which passed through the principal streets of the city. The feature of the procession was that the Jains, one and all, were dressed in *khaddar*. In the afternoon Shri Munji was presented with a welcome address on behalf of the Jains of the Province. Replying to the address, he exhorted them to wear *khadar cloth*. He further exhorted them not to use silk, as also foreign sugar. The effect of the speech was that the Jains unanimously passed resolutions to the effect that (1) no other cloth but handwoven and handspun *khadar* should be worn in temples, while performing *pooja* and saying evening and morning prayers, (2) *chandan* alone should be used in temples, unless pure Kashmiri *kessar* is available.

Shri Munji addressed the Jains on the following day again and appealed to them to start a *bidyalo* on a grand scale, which was generously responded to and more than two lakhs of rupees were promised on the spot. The *vidyala* will be free from the control of the Government University.

ONCE AGAIN!

MR. BOTTOMTEV CHARGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar 8.

Recd. 11 a.m, Mar. 9.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley was charged at Bow Street, to-day, with converting to his own use five thousand pounds sterling, the property of the Victory Bond Club, in September 1919. He personally conducted his own case, but unsuccessfully applied for an adjournment owing to contemporaneous proceedings in the High Court.

The Prosecuting Counsel contended, on the ground of the original circular inviting subscriptions to the Victory Bonds Club, that Mr. Bottomley was not entitled to draw a shilling, out of the Trust account, for himself, yet, from beginning to end, £493,000 sterling was received and dealt with by Mr. Bottomley and was not checked, by any human being, and no trustees and no auditors were ever appointed Counsel alleged that of the £20,000 sterling from the Trust account, paid by Mr. Bottomley into his own account, £5,000 sterling was for the purpose of keeping up race-horses at Ostend.

Mr. Bottomley interjected "rubbish".

Counsel intimated there would be other charges.

The case was adjourned for the week.

EGYPTIAN DEPORTEES.

LODGING FACILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.

Recd. 11-45 a.m. March 9.

At question time, in the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth said that the Governor of Seychelles had been asked to bear in mind that Egyptian deportees were men of good standing, and that Zaghlul Pasha was an elderly person not in good health. All of them should be housed in comfortable apartments.

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INDIA AND MR. GANDHI

"N. D. P." writes to the *Nation and Athenaeum* dated Feb. 11:—

While entirely agreeing with "a Wayfarer's" concluding remarks on the Indian situation in your issue of February 4th, about sending a Commission to India (instead of sending more troops, as is just now being done) "to advise on and prepare an Indian Constitution, the general model of which would necessarily be the Government of the Dominions", I want to point out that that is precisely what the Nationalists have been demanding through their spokesman, Mr. Gandhi, for the last 3 years. Mr. Gandhi is no more a "religious mystic" than any other statesman, and his words are quite clear; nor is he "definitely 'out'", as "Wayfarer" thinks. "for a proclaimed policy of British evacuation not from Egypt only, but from India". Here are Mr. Gandhi's own words from an article dated January 5th, 1922. (Italics are mine).

"But assuming that Great Britain alters her attitude, as I know she will, when India is strong, it will be religiously unlawful for us to insist on independence. . . .

"India's greatest glory will consist not in regarding Englishmen as her implacable enemies fit only to be turned out of India at the first available opportunity, but "in turning them into friends and partners in a new commonwealth of nations" in the place of an Empire based upon exploitation of the weaker or undeveloped nations and races of the earth and therefore finally upon force.

"Let us see clearly what Swaraj "together" with the British connection means. It means, undoubtedly, India's ability to declare her independence if she wishes. Swaraj, therefore, will not be a free gift of the British Parliament. It will be a declaration of India's full self-expression. That it will be expressed "through" an Act of Parliament is true. But it will be merely a courteous ratification of the declared wish of the people of India, even as it was in the case of the Union of South Africa. Not an unnecessary adverb in the Union scheme could be altered by the House of Commons. The ratification in our case will be a treaty to which Britain will be a party".

To become "friends and partners in a new Commonwealth of Nations" does surely not establish that "If he has a religion it seems to me, not a faith of humanity, but of the nationalism which has devastated Europe". I believe if Mr. Wells wants the greatest supporter of his World-State he will find one in Mr. Gandhi. Perhaps "Wayfarer" is led to this conclusion from Mr. Gandhi's advocacy of boycott of foreign cloth. But, I submit, no advocate of Internationalism will deny a nation its right of full self-expression and preservation, and to adopt all suitable means to that end.

The *Nation* comments on the above letter:—

(The quotation from Mr. Gandhi is unexceptionable, and we should subscribe to it. Unfortunately, there must be set against it such utterances as the partial condonation of the barbarous Moplah rising, and the incitements to mutiny in the Indian Army. As to whether Mr. Gandhi advocates the evacuation of India by the British Army, the statement that he did was made in a recent cablegram from India, and is affirmed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. A great deal depends on this point. But it is clear that the Indian Government could only accept his "terms" for an Asiatic peace, with 7 days given them to consider their answer, as part of a capitulation.—Ed., "The Nation and the Athenaeum.")

THE CRISIS IN INDIA

Mr. Bernard Houghton writes in the *Nation and Athenaeum* of February 11:—

That not a few Liberals misunderstand Mr. Gandhi, the man and his aims, is no matter for surprise, seeing the character of the information retailed to the British public. With the exception of the "Daily Herald", the Press obtains its facts entirely from Anglo-Indian sources, which is very much as if we relief for our knowledge of Irish affairs on the "Belfast News Letter." Matters such as the social relations between Europeans and Indians and the boycott of the Prince of Wales are mere straws on the surface. The essential point is India's will for freedom.

His very numerous speeches and writings should prove to anyone who studies them that not only does Mahatma Gandhi possess vision, but also that true statesmanship needed to deal with questions of tactics and especially to restrain his more hot-headed followers. The Moplah outbreak cannot be laid at his door. It was due, firstly, to the past failure of the Madras Government to educate these fanatics, and secondly, to its refusal to allow any member of Mr. Gandhi's non-violent movement to enter the district for 6 months previously. To Mr. Gandhi the materialism of Europe, as well as its blood-stained nationalism, are alike abhorrent. He has a clearly defined constructive programme. He stands for an India within the British Commonwealth, free to develop her culture on her own lines and to follow her own ideals. Deport him, and you open the door to an Indian Republic, a Republic quite possibly built on tragedy.

Is it not folly to imagine that a national movement so intense, so universal as that in India, can be quelled by coercion? As in Ireland and Egypt, coercion merely heightens tenfold the will to be free; it welds the whole people into one man, and that a foeman.

It is alleged that the Indians are not fit to rule themselves. But every despot, whether a man or a nation, has said the same since the year one, and he has been always wrong. As though Indians could not rule themselves better than a bureaucracy which sequestrates more than half the revenue for the Army—maintained against no conceivable foreign enemy—which after more than a century can only show 6 per cent. of the people literate, which fosters the opium and liquor trade, subordinates the fiscal policy of India to the interests of England, and stifles all national life. Remember, it is not primarily a matter of administration—that the Indian Civil Service does well enough—but of policy, of Government. Is it at all likely that that service, with its autocratic traditions, will really co-operate to bring about, against its own interests, a free India? You might as well except Horthy to co-operate for Communism, or Sir G. Younger for a "dry" Britain.

The proposal for a Commission under Lord Milner will hardly do, India has already had one Commission, the Montagu-Chelmsford one, and is not enamoured of the result. She knows, too, what has happened in Egypt. The best way out seems to be a Conference between Lord Reading and Mahatma Gandhi. He, like the Sinn Fein leaders, can deliver the goods; he holds the confidence and all the hopes of India; in a word, he "is" India.

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BENGAL COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON TAXATION MEASURES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

There was a large attendance of members when the Bengal Legislative Council assembled to-day, the occasion being the discussion on taxation measures. The Stamp Bill came up first, to which there were 124 amendments. Only three of them aimed at making the measure temporary, giving it a lease of life for one, two or three years. These three were discussed for four hours and negatived.

THE C. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 8.

On the commencement of the Legislative Council to-day the retrenchment Committee and the terms of reference were announced. Consequently many resolutions regarding the reduction of the posts of Engineers and Excise Commissioners, etc, are withdrawn. Resolutions regarding rigorous administration of factory law resulting in the increase of prosecutions in Berar moved by Mr. Mahajani and Mr. Dravid were discussed.

The Hon. Mr. Joshi, the Home Member agreed to give intimation to the factory owners of application for sanction for prosecution and also to draw attention of the Magistrates to use discretion and deal leniently with the offenders in the cases where such a sanction seemed suitable.

Mr. Dravid withdrew the resolution and Mr. Mahajani pressed to a division with the result that the resolution was lost. Out of over 100 resolutions only 23 could be disposed of during three days.

BEHAR COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Mar.8.

At the Behar and Orissa Council to-day the police demand of Rs. 72,52,808 was discussed. A motion for reduction of an item from additional Police by Rs. 25,000 was carried. Attention of the Government was drawn to the fact that employment of additional police over large areas for the fault of a few persons was much resented by the masses who might refuse to pay expenses and so serious trouble might arise.

Mr. Nirshu Narain Sinha moved reducion of the police demand by Rs. 1000. By way of criticising Police administration in the course of the debate it was said this province was spending the highest percentage of its revenue on the Police and least on education and sanitation as compared with the other provinces. Government was urged to lessen expenditure and check corruption in the department.

The Hon. Mr. Das, referring to the employment of an additional police for which the innocent persons had to pay along with the guilty said the non-co-operation movement drew Government to the incongruous position of punishing the innocent along with the guilty and suggested that if the co-operators came forward and offered to help the Government in tracing the guilty persons, Government might withdraw the additional police.

This suggestion was accepted by Mr. Hammond on behalf of Government. The motion for reduction was withdrawn on the assurance of the Government that the points raised would receive their consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Sinha presiding on a debate at the Youngmen's Institute said the Government decided to amend the Legal Practitioner's Act so that lady lawyers might practice.

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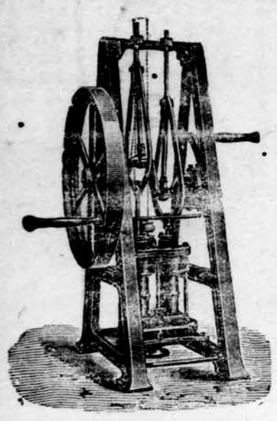

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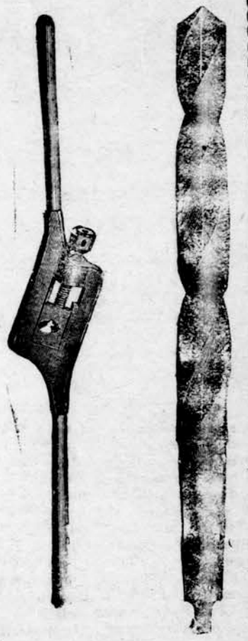

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.